

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 757



MAY 31, 1884

THE GRAPHIC.

AN

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

NEWSPAPER.



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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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ÉDITION
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884

ENLARGED TO
TWO SHEETS

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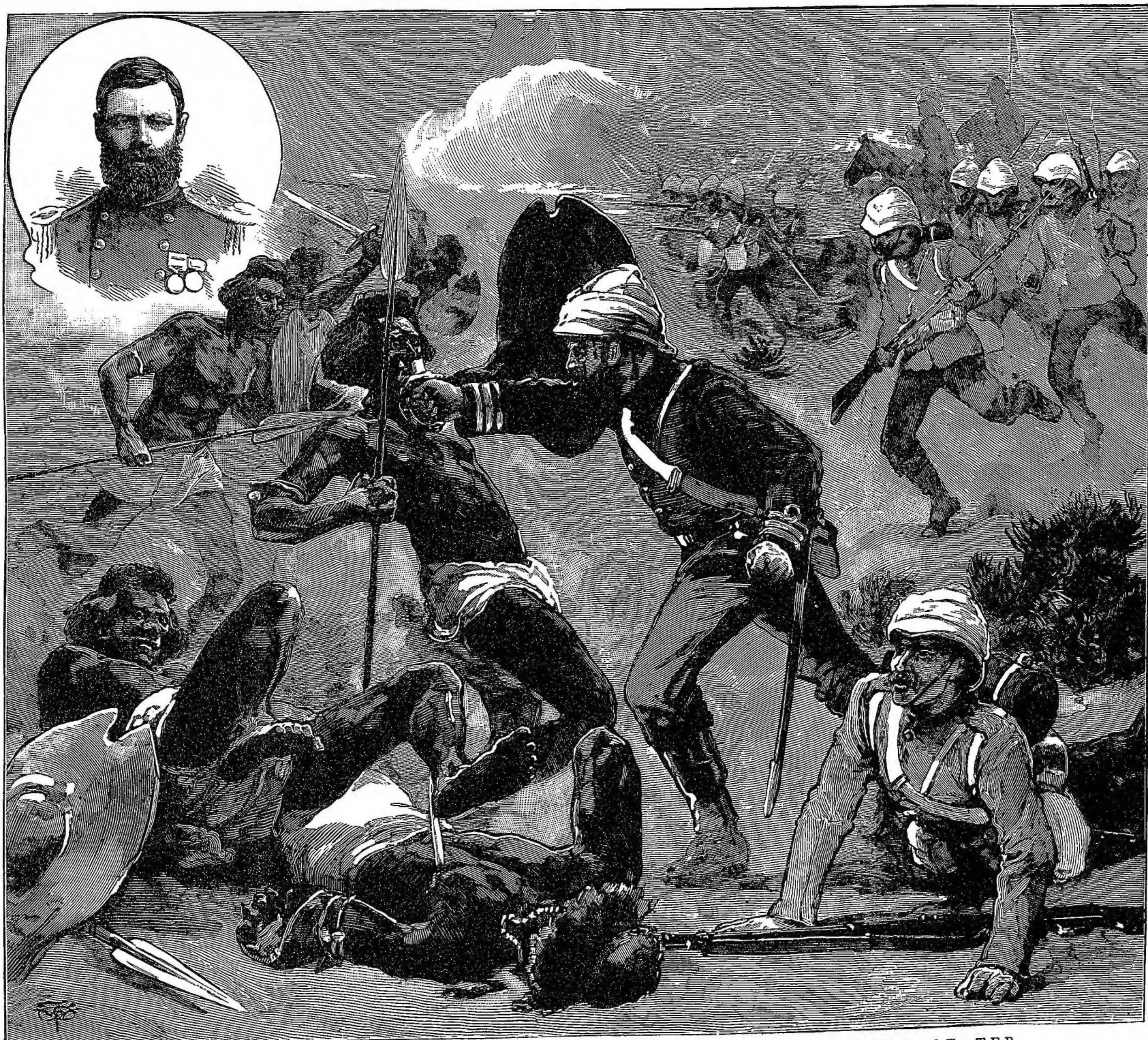
LIEUTENANT PERCIVAL SCROPE MARLING, V.C.
(3RD BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS)

Awarded the Victoria Cross for his Conspicuous Bravery at the Battle of Yamasi, March 13, when he Saved the Life of a Private of the Royal Sussex Regiment



QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT WILLIAM MARSHALL, V.C.
(19TH HUSSARS)

Awarded the Victoria Cross for his Conspicuous Bravery during the Cavalry Charge at the Battle of Teb, Feb. 29, when he Brought a Wounded Officer out of Action



CAPTAIN ARTHUR KNYVET WILSON, V.C., R.N., AT THE BATTLE OF TEB
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS

During one of the Arab charges on the British Square Captain Wilson, R.N., sprang to the front, and, though his sword was broken, he engaged in single combat with several of the enemy. But for the action of this officer, Sir Redvers Buller thinks one or more of his detachment must have been speared. For his conspicuous bravery on this occasion Captain Wilson has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

Topics of the Week

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL IN EGYPT.—Much doubt has been expressed as to the precise significance of the statement made by Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday with regard to the negotiations which are now being carried on with France. The results of these negotiations are to be submitted to Parliament before the assembling of the Conference; but it is by no means clear that if Parliament should disapprove of the policy of the Government it will be able to annul any decision which may have been arrived at. This uncertainty is most unfortunate, for there is grave reason to fear that the Government has already made large concessions to France. According to the *Times*, which seems to have access to the best sources of information on this question, it has admitted the principle of International Control in Egypt, so far as finance is concerned, and has even agreed that the new International Board shall be established before the withdrawal of the English troops. The only important question which remains to be settled appears to be whether or not our occupation is to last more than two years, the term which has been suggested by the French Ministry. Should this account prove to be accurate, the proceedings of Parliament after the Whitsuntide Recess are likely to be of a very lively character; for we may safely say that with the exception of the extreme Radicals no political party would be willing to sanction any such scheme. It would be impossible for England to set up in Egypt in the course of two or three years a stable system of native administration. If, therefore, we are soon to retire from the country, what the Egyptian people have to look forward to is the rule of a set of reckless adventurers, acting in association with a Board whose supreme object will be to protect the interests of the bond-holders. This may be the true consummation of the policy of "Rescue and Retire;" but, if so, it is a little difficult to see from what particular evil we shall have "rescued" the unhappy fellaheen.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.—Mr. Joseph Cowen rarely speaks without saying something worthy of remembrance, and on Monday last at Newcastle he made some interesting remarks on the House of Commons. The efficiency of the House, he said, was temporarily paralysed by the state of transition through which it was passing. There was a democratic constituency and an aristocratic machinery, and the two could not work together without conflicting. There is much truth in this, but instead of using the words "constituency" and "machinery" as if they were necessarily opposed to each other, it might be still more accurate to state that the conflict of opinion is rather outside than inside the House, and is between the upper and middle classes on the one hand, and the working classes on the other. The upper class, it may be taken for granted, is at no time eager for radical reforms; it is quite contented that things should stay as they are. The middle classes, too, got quite as much as they wanted in the way of Radicalism by the struggle of 1832 and the subsequent Anti-Corn-Law campaign. At the present moment they are far more afraid of the proletariat than of the Crown or the nobility, and therefore they heartily agree in the "finality" doctrines once preached by Lord John Russell, when he scandalised his Radical admirers by saying, "Let us rest and be thankful." But the wage-earning classes are by no means thus satisfied. For them the era of reform, which for the professional man and the shopkeeper has definitively closed, is only beginning. They want all kinds of changes, and they anticipate the franchise-extension as a powerful instrument for gaining these changes. But there is another wide divergence between the upper and middle classes on the one hand, and the working classes on the other. Partly from commercial instincts, partly from the far-seeing patriotism which is bred by education and travel, the former are deeply interested in the preservation of the British Empire; they approve of a firm and spirited foreign policy; they are, in short, what their enemies call Jingo. Among the mass of the working classes there is at present little of this enthusiasm. They care nothing for India, and even Canada and Australia are to them merely places, like the United States, where a poor man may hope for better wages than at home. It is these men who are even now the masters of the constituencies, and it is because they expect from the Gladstone Ministry domestic reforms for which they do care that they condone miserable mismanagement in Egypt for which they do not care. Hence the phenomenon of a Government which is detested by "Society," and which yet retains substantial power.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The last argument for denying votes to women at Parliamentary elections was removed when the new Franchise Bill was introduced. So long as the franchise was exercised by a small minority of the male population, it could be called a trust; but the power of voting has now been claimed as a right for every man in possession of a rated habitation; and, under these circumstances, why should it be denied to women who pay rates? The woman who owns a house, a shop, or an estate, is quite as much interested in the expenditure of the money which she contributes to the support of the country as a man in the same

case; and to say that most women do not care to have a vote is only a begging of the question. Most of the agricultural householders care little for the privilege which is going to be conferred on them; but the promoters of the new Bill have told us from the first that this was an irrelevant argument. Women have generally been taught to regard it as unfeminine to agitate for political rights; but when the suffrage is given them, without any agitation on their part, they will learn to use and value their votes. At least, we may hope they will, for the influence of right-minded women at the polls would supply a very desirable counterpoise to the political foolishness of some members of the stronger sex. Women are admittedly shrewder judges of character than men (when their affections are not involved), and they will certainly, in their choice of candidates, prefer those having the qualities which their sex most prize—courage, energy, and faithfulness to a plighted word.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP IN IRELAND.—"By pledging the credit of this great and wealthy nation, we are enabled to offer to the Irish farmer such terms as no other Government in Europe has offered, or could offer." So said Mr. Trevelyan in introducing the new measure for the pacification of Ireland; and, extravagant as the statement may at first sight appear to be, it is literally true. By this Bill every Irish tenant may, if he pleases, become his own landlord, without putting himself to any real inconvenience, for the Government undertakes to advance the whole of the purchase-money to those who are unable to provide any part of it. Mr. Trevelyan expressed perfect confidence that the farmers of Ireland would take advantage of the boon brought within their reach; but it may be questioned whether he was not rather too sanguine. Rents have been so largely reduced that multitudes of tenants may see no particular reason why they should at present buy their holdings, especially if they hope, as they probably do, that owners may ultimately be forced to sell on terms even more advantageous to the purchaser than those which are now attainable. Even if Mr. Trevelyan's prophecies were fulfilled, however, we should be far from hearing the last of Irish discontent. Mr. Parnell has always regarded the land agitation as merely the first step towards the severance of the Union; and the majority of Irishmen will probably continue to clamour for Home Rule, whether their position be that of tenants or that of peasant proprietors. Besides, it must not be forgotten that England has still to deal with the grievances of Irish agricultural labourers. For them there is no charm in a system which will benefit only their employers; and we may expect that by-and-by they will begin to ask why the land should be given to one particular class, since, according to Mr. George and Mr. Davitt, it is the property of the whole people.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.—Every step which Russia makes towards the Himalayas makes the true patriot the more regretful of the Crimean War. It was a disastrous blunder. For the sake of bolstering up an effete dominion (which only exists through the jealousies of other Powers), and of strengthening the hands of a usurping Emperor (who was dethroned sixteen years later), we quarrelled with a rising and, till then, friendly nation. The Russians were just in such an embryo condition regarding the industrial arts as to make our commercial intimacy especially valuable. The trade connection still subsists, but the sentiment of friendship by which it was accompanied has been transferred to the other branch of the Anglo-Saxon family across the Atlantic. Since the Crimean War England and Russia have regarded each other with unceasing suspicion. We have personified her as a cunning Bear, always ready to "give the hug" to somebody or something; while in Russian eyes England is the Grey Wolf of the Sea, cold-blooded, greedy, and unscrupulous. It is useless to regret the past; the practical point to consider is what our future behaviour towards Russia ought to be. There is now really only Afghanistan between the two Empires. Afghanistan is a country in which it is very easy to foment disturbances. Supposing, in consequence of such disturbances, Russia found it her manifest destiny to annex part of Afghanistan, ought we to consider such annexation as a cause of war? Unless military experts assure us that the neutrality of Afghanistan is absolutely necessary for the safety of our Indian Empire, it might be well to let Russia alone till she touches our own borders. Such a warlike nation as the Afghans, if subdued by force, would be always ready to throw off the yoke, and would, in view of an attempted invasion of India, weaken rather than strengthen Russia.

OWN CORRESPONDENTS.—Even those who are growing tired of seeing Mrs. Weldon's name in law reports will waste little sympathy on the correspondent of the *Paris Figaro*, who has been sentenced to pay 500*l.* damages for libel on this combative lady. It was high time that a caution should be administered to newspaper correspondents who imagine that they may write as they please about people provided their ill-natured gossip is printed in another country. We do not say that Mr. Johnson is an offender who deserved in any special degree to be made an example of; but this we do say, that certain letters sent out from London to foreign and colonial papers are utterly discreditable both to the men who write them and to the editors who insert them. It almost staggers one to read some of

these letters. Tattle of every sort, spiteful personalities by innuendo or unblushing misstatement, venomous imputation on the motives of public men in their conduct of national affairs—all this farrago of nonsense is sent forth to help foreigners or distant subjects of the Crown in forming their opinions as to what goes on in England. It is evident that many unscrupulous correspondents write under the conviction that the persons whom they attack will either never see their slanders, or will be unable to obtain redress for them. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find the Lord Chief Justice ruling that the man who throws sticky newspaper pellets is not to be excused because he took his aim from a distance.

THE LORDS.—Whenever any doubt arises as to the fate of an important measure in the Upper House, the Lords are invariably warned that they are preparing for themselves a terrible day of reckoning. Much threatening language of this kind has been addressed to them lately. Mr. Herbert Gladstone declared the other day that "if the House of Lords was so indiscreet, to use no harsher word, as to throw out the Reform Bill, the immediate effect might be to start an agitation for the reform of that venerable institution;" and, waxing eloquent as he went on, he expressed a hope that "the fiery cross of agitation would travel through the length and breadth of the land." Most politicians who talk in this way would probably be surprised if their words were taken seriously; but it might be worth their while to consider whether, after all, they would profit much by what is called the reform of the House of Lords. The only way in which it would be possible to change the institution would be to give it a more directly representative character than it possesses at present. But even if this were done it would still be essentially Conservative; and it would be able to exercise much greater power than it can venture to exercise now. As hereditary legislators, the Lords are well aware that it would be dangerous to offer serious resistance to a really popular movement; and as a matter of fact they always give way when the will of the country is clearly expressed. Is it certain that an elected Second Chamber would be as compliant? The Senate of the United States resists the House of Representatives with a determination which our Upper House does not dare to manifest when it differs from the Commons; and an English Senate, feeling that it had the support of its constituents (whoever they might be), would soon be equally courageous. There would then be an agitation, not for the reform, but for the abolition, of the Second Chamber; and that would mean, if the agitation were successful, a formidable increase of the Conservative elements in the only legislative assembly which would remain.

SHIP-CANALS.—Canals, hitherto worsted by railway competition, are once more coming to the front. In a more ambitious form, however, than Brindley or the Duke of Bridgewater ever dreamt of. The old species of canal was merely intended to accommodate the humble horse-drawn barge; the modern species carries argosies on its surface, in the shape of mighty ocean-steamers. The Suez Canal, of course, set the fashion. Derided at first as impracticable, M. de Lesseps nevertheless made it, and gradually it became a grand commercial success. For the Western hemisphere, the Panama Canal is an equally important undertaking, and if its construction should be delayed, the failure will be due rather to financial or political difficulties than to engineering obstacles. Isthmuses separating oceans so gigantic are nowhere to be found on the planet, except in Egypt and Colombia. Still engineers need not sigh vainly for new worlds to conquer: there is plenty of less ambitious though equally useful ship-canal work to be done. The Manchester Canal Bill has passed, and therefore there is a fair prospect that before long Cottonopolis will become a seaport. If the enterprise succeeds, it will probably be extended to Birmingham, with branches to Bristol and London respectively. Such a steam-boat thoroughfare through the heart of the country would be a grand thing. Besides its commercial value for the shipment of goods without breaking bulk, it would command a large pleasure traffic, and would be of great advantage for boating. Meanwhile, it is planned to join the North Sea with the Irish Sea by a cut through Durham and Cumberland; to enable big ships to sail from the Forth to the Clyde; and to make a maritime short cut to the Mediterranean by uniting the Estuary of the Gironde with the sea at Narbonne. The year 1900 may see at least some of these feats accomplished.

PLAGIARISM.—Lord Tennyson's amusing letter on plagiarism must have touched the consciences of some of those "bookworms who are always grubbing for parallel passages." It has been well said of plagiarism that it is difficult to define, but always easy to perceive. This very week the popular French novelist, Georges Ohnet, has had to rebut a charge of having borrowed the plot of a comedy "from a Swedish novel published in 1846." His accuser was M. Henri Rochefort, who had not read the Swedish novel himself, and was not even able to allege that it had been translated into French. There is a great deal too much of this loose imputation of literary dishonesty; and theatrical critics especially seem to glory in convicting a playwright of using a "situation" that has done duty before. A dramatist would now hardly dare put a stuttering noble-

man on the stage lest he should be told that he had copied Lord Dundreary; and we may suppose that the race of comic legal dignitaries has become extinct since *Iolanthe*. Plagiarism may be a very ugly offence indeed; but we all pretty well know when a man has deliberately sat down to "unmark another's linen," as they say abroad. The operation is at best a troublesome one, and it has become too risky in these days of ubiquitous research to be undertaken by any but very silly men. The difficulty of the modern writer is rather to guard against coincidences. In ringing the changes upon the only story that is acceptable in a play or novel—the old, old story of love and marriage—an author must be imaginative indeed if he does not strike some note that has sounded under other hands before.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA SIXTEEN-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, showing a "VIEW OF LONDON, 1884, AS SEEN FROM A BALLOON," drawn by W. L. Wyllie and H. W. Brewer.



THE VICTORIA CROSS IN THE SOUDAN

THE Queen has signified her approval of the bestowal of the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the following persons:—

At the Battle of El Teb on February 29, CAPTAIN ARTHUR KNYVET WILSON, R.N., on the staff of Sir William Hewett, attached himself during the advance to the right half battery, Naval Brigade, in the place of Lieutenant Roys, who was mortally wounded. Suddenly the Arabs sprang out upon the detachment who were dragging the Gardner gun, whereupon Captain Wilson sprang to the front, and engaged in single combat with some of the enemy, knocking them down with his fists, and thus protecting his detachment until assistance arrived. He was wounded, but remained with the half-battery during the day. Captain Wilson is the third son of the late Admiral G. Knyvet Wilson, who in his day had the reputation of being an excellent and most resolute swordsman.

LIEUTENANT PERCIVAL SCROPE MARLING, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Mounted Infantry, entered the army in 1880, served in the Boer War of 1881, and the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. He has been awarded the Cross for the following action. At the Battle of Tamasi, on March 13, Private Morley, Royal Sussex Regiment, having been shot, was lifted up by Lieutenant Marling, and placed in front of him on his horse. The wounded man, however, fell off, whereupon the Lieutenant gave up his horse for the purpose of carrying him to a place of comparative safety.

During the cavalry charge at El Teb, on the 29th February last, Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow was in a position of great peril. He had been severely wounded, his horse was killed, and he was on the ground surrounded by the enemy, when QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT WILLIAM MARSHALL, who stayed behind with him, saved him from imminent death by seizing his hand, and dragging him through the enemy back to his regiment.

Of PRIVATE THOMAS EDWARDS, 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, the fourth recipient of this enviable decoration, no portrait has reached us, but his services equally deserve to be recorded. Private Edwards, who was attached to the Naval Brigade as mule-driver during the Battle of Tamasi, was beside the gun with Lieutenant Almack, R.N., and a blue-jacket. Both the latter were killed, and Edwards, after bayoneting two Arabs, and himself receiving a wound with a spear, rejoined the ranks with his mules, and subsequently did good service by remaining with his gun throughout the action.

Our portraits are from photographs as follows:—Captain Wilson by West and Son, Gosport; Lieutenant Marling by Elliott and Fry, Baker Street; and Quartermaster Sergeant Marshall by P. Sebah, Cairo.

ACHEEN

THE little country which occupies the northernmost portion of the great island of Sumatra has, during the past fifteen years or so, given an immense amount of trouble to the Dutch, the European Power claiming possession of the island.

Since their first discovery by Europeans, very early in the sixteenth century, the Achenees have been known as an aggressive, pugnacious race, and they have always borne an evil reputation in the matter of piracy. Naturally warlike and independent, they have never brooked control; and, when the Portuguese were in possession of Malacca, the Achenees actually went so far as to send, on several occasions, enormous fleets of war *prahus* to attack the place. The interior of the country is very rich and fertile, and in the southern part pepper is a staple produce, and it is for this article that possession of the country is chiefly valued. As the people proved so intractable, the Dutch would doubtless have preferred to have let them alone; but their frequent acts of piracy culminating at last in an attack upon an American ship, it became an absolute necessity to do something. Thus, war was made in 1873, and incredible as it must appear, has been going on ever since, at the cost of many thousands of human lives, and millions upon millions of guilders, the whole of the surplus, which used to be annually transferred from the Dutch Indies to Holland, being entirely absorbed. The progress made by the Dutch in their conquest has been so slow that, with some of the Rajahs, a feeling of contempt has been engendered.

It has always been felt it would be a very dangerous thing for any vessel, of whatever nationality, to become wrecked upon the coast. This unfortunate incident actually happened some months since, the *Nisero*, an English vessel, running ashore on the coast of the territory of the Rajah of Tenom, one of the most inveterate of the foes of the Dutch, and one of the most free to work harm, the warlike operations of the invaders not affecting his immediate possessions. He is, after all, but a petty potentate, of whom English troops would soon make mincemeat; but he is quite strong enough to hold the Dutch in contempt. He took the crew prisoners, against a ransom; but allowed the captain and others to go for the purpose of obtaining it. The Dutch have made one attempt to rescue, the result being the retirement of the Rajah, with his captives, farther inland. The men are, or rather were, for one is dead, twenty-seven in number; and it seems doubtful whether they will ever see their homes again. Meanwhile the Rajah of Tenom has appealed to England against the injustice which he asserts he has suffered from the Dutch, and Lord Granville has accordingly offered British mediation between the Dutch Government in Achenees and the Malay chiefs. At the same time it would be as well to procure from the Dutch some guarantee that the coast of their enormous possessions in the East shall be better protected in the future, for at present the greater portion of them are extremely insecure, owing to the utter inability

of Holland to cope with her duty in this respect. She is a hen with by far too many chickens.—Our sketches are from photographs by Woodbury and Page, Java.

DRAWING MONEY IN A GALE

THE operation of drawing money, or "dollars," as man-o'-war's men prefer to call it, seems prosaic enough, yet, like most things, it has its picturesque side. This is especially the case in bad weather, when damp, discomfort, and even danger may attend the process. Portland, where our scene is laid, is famous for its rough weather, and at the time when these sketches were taken the wind had for nine days been blowing violently from all the points of the compass in succession.

As the drawing of the money necessarily precedes its distribution among the various persons to whom it is due, the function is invested with considerable popular interest. When a paymaster, a corporal, and a file of marines appear with the bag, which, by the way, whether the weather be fair or foul, is invariably buoyed for recovery in case of accidents, various ancient jokes are cut, such as, "Jim, a little of that sort of stuff would just suit your complaint." "I believe yer, shouldn't work no more, but live here" (this is spoken at the tavern door) "like a gentleman."

One of the scenes is laid in the Camber shelter house, where there chances to be a gang of convicts knocked off from pile-driving, &c., dressed in faded jackets, striped pale blue and red. Two Civil Guards are present, dressed in blue, with short Snider rifles and long bayonets; while a body of marines are grimly guarding the specie. Another sketch represents the securing of the buoy rope to the bag, and the getting of the bag into the boat. Next comes the operation of getting it on board the vessel under the superintendence of the quartermaster. Two side-boys stand outside the ports, and generally seem anxious to avoid having their toes hooked, as hooking irons are placed closely adjacent. The landing at the foot of the ladder being grated, the seas strike up through it in squirts. The last illustration shows the "safe," with the money inside.

"THE CYCLIST IN DANGER"

SINCE the art of velocipeding (if we may use that old-fashioned word) became popular it is not unusual to see in hilly parts of the country a placard affixed to a wall or tree, bearing an inscription to the following effect:—"Notice to Cyclists.—This hill is dangerous." The advantage of such notifications is obvious in cases where a hill begins to descend with a very gentle slope which afterwards becomes dangerously steep.

No warning of this kind appears to have been addressed to the hero of Mr. Gunston's picture, and he is accordingly in imminent danger. He is at the top of a slope, and who knows whither it may lead him? But for the nonce he has ceased to be a cyclist, and is merely a man. He has left his machine reclining against a tree, and his hand, which is usually occupied with the guiding-handle, is apparently engaged in ascertaining the circumference of a young lady's waist. How will the adventure end? Will it be for wheel or woe?

THE MILLET-ROUSSEAU MEMORIAL AT BARBIZON

ON April 14th—Easter Monday—the little village of Barbizon was the scene of the unveiling of a monument to two of the greatest of modern French painters, who will ever be identified with that little colony of artists who make Fontainebleau forest their summer home and studio. There for many years worked Jean Francois Millet, first amid the most grinding poverty, ever cheered and assisted by his friend Theodore Rousseau, and there both the friends died—their talent at length recognised and rewarded by their countrymen, though in the case of Millet, only when broken down in health and unable to enjoy the fruits of prosperity. Theodore Rousseau, whose landscapes, with those of Millet, may be said to have marked a new era in French landscape painting, died in 1867, and eight years after Millet breathed his last. As a contemporary writer remarked at the time of his death, Millet was the strongest and most individual of the modern school of French landscape painters, and his art gave the highest expression to that kind of interpretation of Nature which aims at something more than the realisation of outward beauty. The son of a peasant, with all the technical knowledge of a peasant's life and colour such as no other artist possessed, Millet's art may be said to have been representative rather of the hardships than of the ideal happiness and pleasures of the sons of the soil, and there is always an element of sadness, and even of loneliness in the treatment of his subjects.

Of Theodore Rousseau we need hardly speak at length, but we may quote what Edmond About wrote of him in the year he died:—"For twenty-five years Rousseau has been the apostle of truth in landscape. He made a breach in the wall of the historic school, which had lost the habit of regarding Nature, and servilely copied the bad copyists of Poussin. This audacious innovator opened an enormous door by which many others have followed him. He emancipated the landscape painters as Moses formerly liberated the Hebrews, 'in exitu Israel de Egypto.' He led them into a Land of Promise where the trees had leaves, where the rivers were liquid, where the animals were not of wood."

Our engraving is from a photograph by M. Bodmer, of Barbizon, and represents the monument, a bas-relief, sculptured in marble by Chapu, and placed in a solid rock near the Barbizon entrance to the Fontainebleau forest.

THE ANNIVERSARY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, BATTERSEA RISE

THE Royal Masonic Institution for Girls last Monday week held its anniversary entertainment, presided over by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, who, in her usual kindly manner, also distributed the prizes gained during the past year.

The large hall of the Institution was quite filled with "Ladies and Brethren," who were evidently much delighted with the music and recitations given by the girls. The trios (thirty-six hands) and the duets (twenty-four hands) on six pianos, and Haydn's "Toy Symphony," were rendered with wonderful precision, indeed all the pieces gave evidence of the most careful training.

The recitations, too, were very good, the longest being "The Marriage Among the Flowers," illustrated with a fragrant heap of spoils from the garden and greenhouse.

LONDON IN 1884 AND 1884

See page 530

NOTE.—We are requested to state that the paper on "Iron Sleepers," referred to in our "Scientific Notes" last week, was written by Mr. Walter R. Browne, M.I.C.E., 23, Queen Anne's Gate.

THE LONDON ARTISTIC AND LITERARY SOCIETY (offices, 376, Strand), of which the Earl of Belfast is the new president, held their thirty-fourth monthly *conversazione*, at the St. James's Banqueting Hall, on the evening of May 23rd. First, His Highness the Rajah Rampa Singh gave an interesting lecture on "India." Then followed an excellent concert; then the Rev. J. McCann, D.D., lectured on "Taste in Relation to Art," and, lastly, the entertainment concluded with a dance, the company not dispersing till long after daylight.



THE STATE APARTMENTS at Windsor Castle were reopened to the public on Thursday.

AT a meeting of graduates and undergraduates of the University of Cambridge, held on Saturday, under the presidency of Professor Seeley, to promote co-operation with the Oxford men, who are establishing a lay-mission in the East of London, as previously recorded in our columns, Prince Albert Victor made a brief, interesting, and much-applauded speech. He spoke of the help promised to the poor of the East End by members of the Universities as blessing not only him who gives, but him who receives; and of the work done there as inducing sympathies, and opening up a broader view of life to those engaged in it, than it is possible to obtain while living at the West End. They must all see, his Royal Highness said, nothing to be more necessary for building up a healthy commonwealth than that all classes or parties, whether political or religious, should join together in the attempt to better, not only each other, but the whole.

ON FRIDAY last week Lord Granville unveiled, in Westminster Abbey, Mr. Boehm's memorial statue of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, erected by a subscription, of which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were the leading promoters. To the prose inscription on the pedestal Lord Tennyson has added some lines of appropriate verse.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE is being taken to pieces for removal to Aldershot. Over the head was found a starling's nest of twigs.

LORD CARNARVON has offered to receive at his bankers, the Messrs. Drummond, contributions to promote a well-regulated emigration from the East End, undertaking to pay them over, in the first instance, to the East End Emigration Fund and the East London Family Emigration Fund—organisations which he describes as doing an excellent work, and on the broadest grounds.

SPEAKING ON WEDNESDAY at a public meeting convoked by the Marylebone Conservative Union, and presided over by Lord John Manners, Sir Stafford Northcote contrasted the acts with the promises of what when it came into office was to be called the Government of Great Expectations. Referring specially to the increase in the national expenditure, he complained that the Government had refused the inquiry into its causes asked for economists on the Ministerial side of the House and supported by himself. Instead of bringing forward the measures of improvement, local and imperial, of which they had boasted, the Ministers thought it necessary to reconstruct their Parliamentary machinery. He objected to the upsetting of a great system unless we knew what was to be put in its place, but the Government had taken care not to tell us what they had behind. After reviewing the march of events in Egypt he described General Gordon as looking in vain for help from the country which he had gone out to serve. Remarking that it is in the power of England, as it is her duty, to maintain her position in the eyes of the world, Sir Stafford Northcote significantly added that if we flinched from that duty we should have jealous rivalries and animosities abroad, and that something worse would grow out of them.

LORD TENNYSON has accepted the Presidency of the Incorporated Society of Authors.

THE SPEAKER received an enthusiastic welcome when visiting on Wednesday his home at Sandy, for the first time after his election. At the dinner following the public reception, Mr. Peel said that since 1450 the small county of Bedford had given six Speakers to the House of Commons.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, presiding and speaking at a crowded public meeting in Kensington Town Hall in support of the London Government Bill, contested Lord Salisbury's assertion that it was as irrational to place the various districts of the metropolis under one authority as it would be so to deal with the great Lancashire towns surrounding Manchester. He contended that for a number of objects, such as those carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works, London and its suburbs had already unity of government. A resolution approving of the Bill was carried by a large majority, but the minority was numerous, and vehement enough to disturb considerably the harmony of the proceedings.

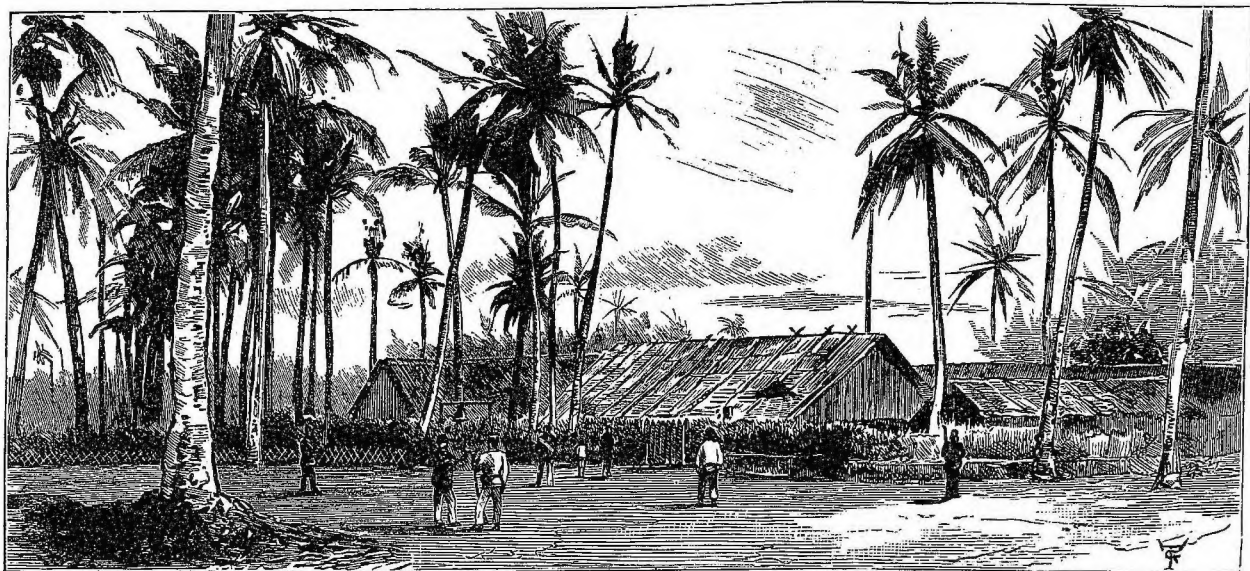
THE HIGHLAND LAND LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION adhere to their statement that nearly 200 heads of families and others are threatened with eviction for having either given evidence before the Crofters Commission or for joining their organisation. The London Executive of the Association are accordingly raising a Defence and Relief Fund to protect and aid the threatened crofters and cottars.

PRESIDING AT THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, Lord Wolseley spoke of the Army as steadily improving, and expressed a hope that some day there would be a tie between the Volunteers and Army similar to that which now existed between the Army and the Militia. Sir F. Leighton responded to the toast of "The Academy." The subscriptions of the evening, it was announced, amounted to 1,376*l*. Last year 3,961*l*. had been spent in relieving 169 applicants. The working expenses for the year were only 325*l*.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, the president, Lord Aberdare, gave the usual review of the geographical explorations of the year. One of the most interesting of his statements was that the Rev. Mr. Chalmers (a Nonconformist missionary), had added to his former discoveries in New Guinea that of the delta of a large river, occupied by a tribe of cannibals, 140 miles north-west of Port Moresby.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CARLYLE and his birthplace, with relics of him, such as his easy chair, one of his writing-tables, and bookcases, have been placed in the house at Ecclefechan in which he was born, and which has been purchased by his niece and companion of his later years, Mrs. Alexander Aitken Carlyle.

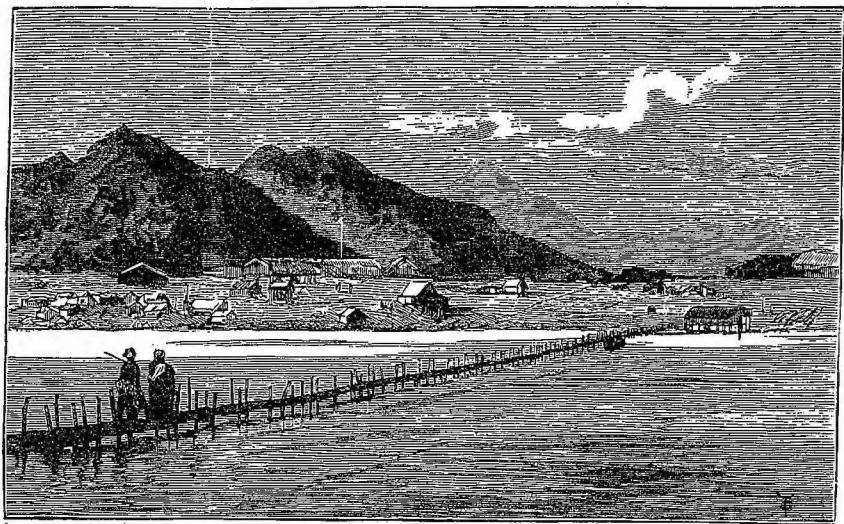
THE OBITUARY OF THE WEEK includes the death of Admiral Glasbe, who served in successive wars from that against the Burmese in 1825 to that against Russia in 1854-5, in his seventy-eighth year; of Lieutenant General Lynch, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, who distinguished himself in the military operations in Persia under General Bithune, and was employed politically in the Afghan War of 1840-1, at the age of seventy-five; of Sir William Brown, formerly Accountant-General in the War Department, in his seventy-second year; of Mr. Robert Sellar, of Huntly, the eminent agricultural implement maker, whose name is widely known through the "Sellar Ploughs" which he invented, at the age of sixty-three; of Mr. T. T. de Lasaux, for sixty-four years Coroner for East Kent, at the age of eighty-seven; of the Rev. A. M. Wales, one of the oldest clergymen of the Church of England, who, at his death had been Vicar of Sunninghill, Berks, for upwards of fifty-three years, at the age of eighty-seven; and of Jane, Lady Dukinfield, widow of the Rev. Sir H. Dukinfield, Prebendary of Salisbury. Lady Dukinfield was present at the famous ball in Brussels the night before the Battle of Waterloo, in which her brother was killed at the head of his company.



DUTCH FORT IN ACHEEN



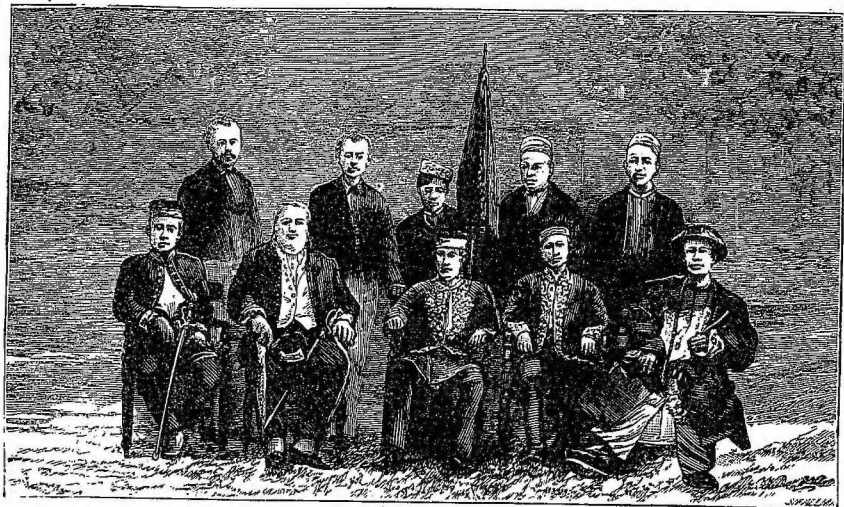
NATIVE MOSQUE IN ACHEEN, INJURED BY CANNON SHOT



A NATIVE BRIDGE



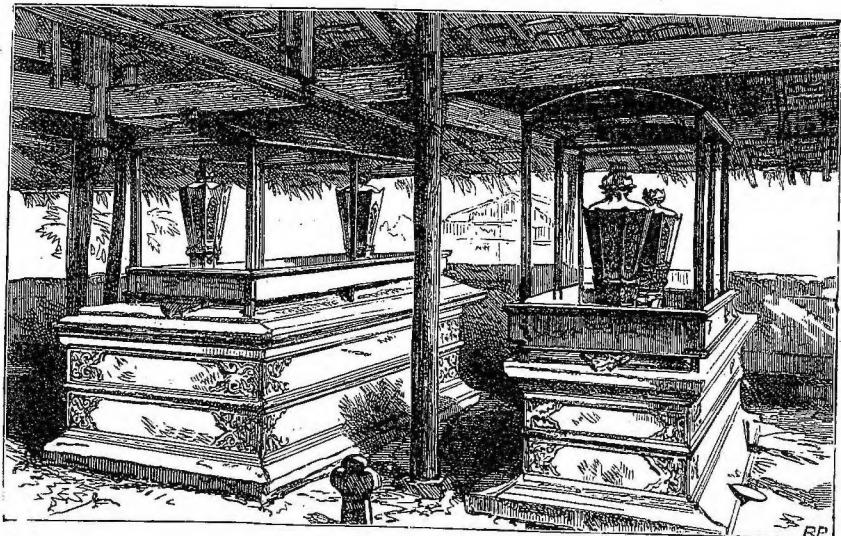
HOUSE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, KOTTA RADJA



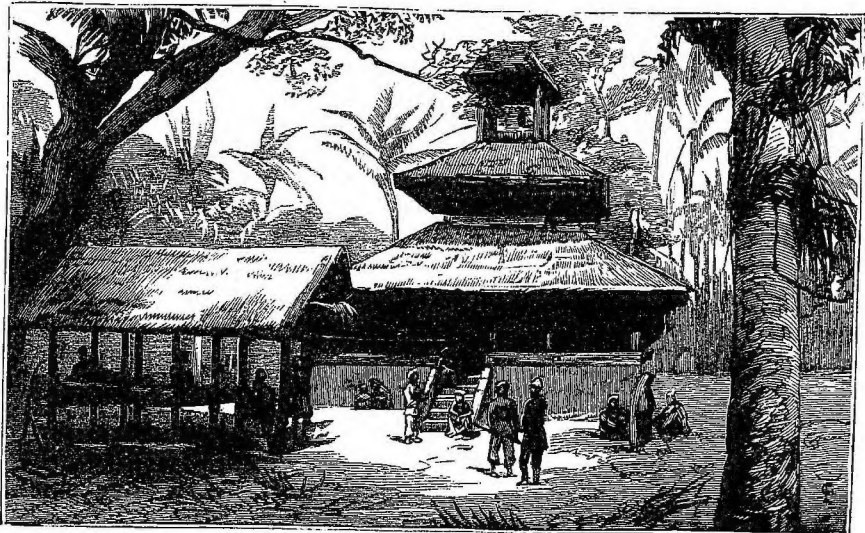
ACHEEN PRINCES, DUTCH RESIDENT, AND CHINESE CAPTAIN



A GROUP OF NATIVES

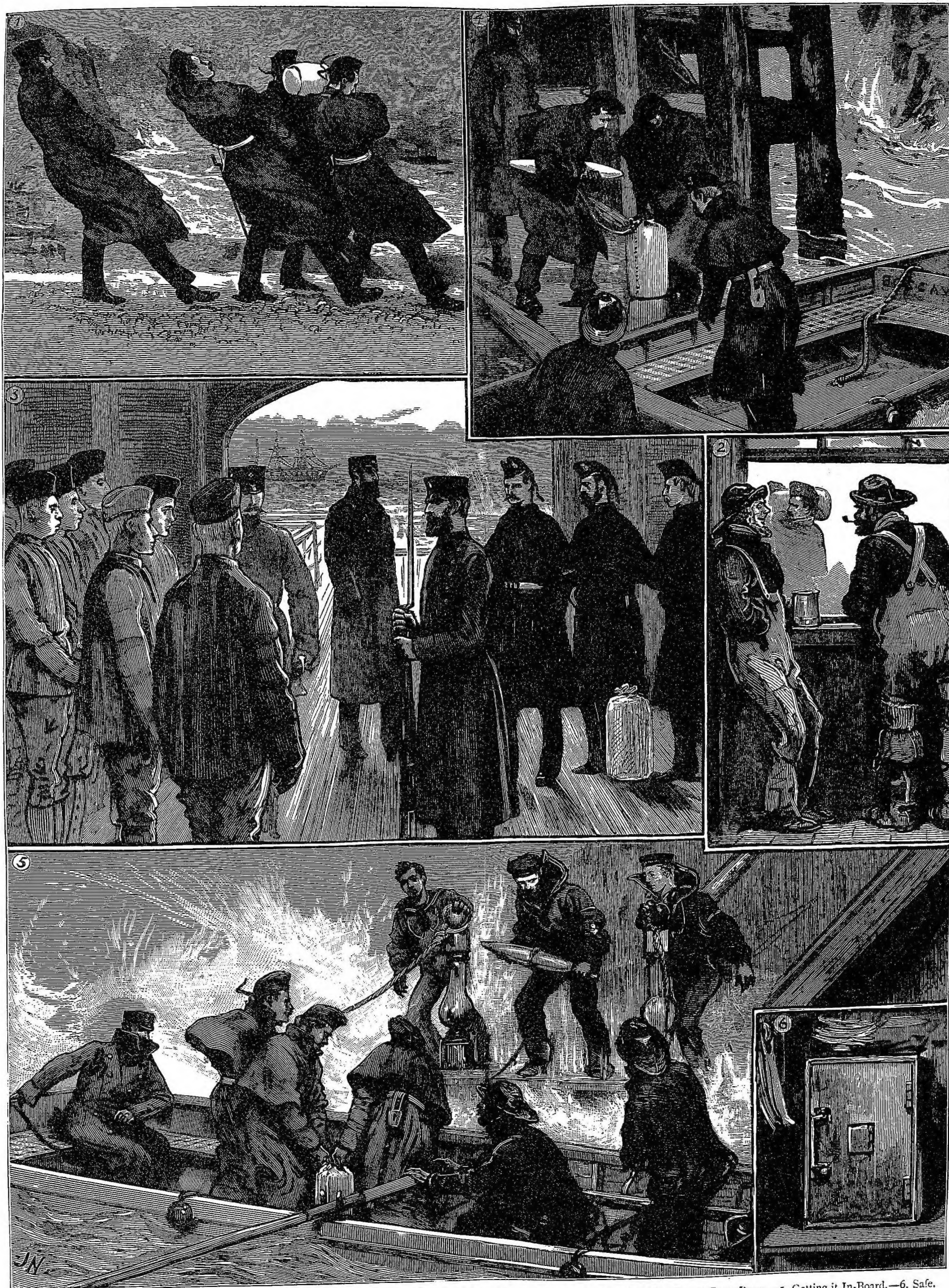


TOMBS OF ACHEENESE KINGS



A MOSQUE

THE DETENTION OF THE SHIPWRECKED CREW OF THE SS. "NISERO" BY THE RAJAH OF TENOM, ACHEEN, SUMATRA—VIEWS IN THE COUNTRY



1. A Windy Corner.—2. Remarks *En Passant*.—3. Under Shelter: Society a Little Mixed.—4. Embarking in Camber: Securing Bag to Buoy Rope.—5. Getting it In-Board.—6. Safe.
DRAWING MONEY IN A GALE AT PORTLAND

LONDON IN 1584 AND 1884

THE large bird's-eye view of London which we publish has been compiled and worked out by sketches taken from Nature. The general idea of the drawing was derived from a sketch taken from a balloon by one of our artists. Owing, however, to the rate at which the balloon passed over London it was found impossible to obtain sufficient detail. But this want has been supplied by sketches taken from the Victoria Tower, Westminster Abbey, the Shot Towers, and the top of a house at Westminster. Fortunately during the May and June of last year the weather was singularly clear and well adapted for the purpose. On the 22nd of May the whole valley of the Thames as far as Woolwich was visible from the towers of Westminster Abbey at two o'clock in the afternoon; the shipping in the docks, the various buildings of the City, and even the distant heights of Eritth told out sharp and distinct.

When looking down upon London from a great height the effect of the smoke is most remarkable. Sudden gusts of wind carry it away from one point and pile it up in great columns over others, leaving some places perfectly clear, but thoroughly obscuring others. The rays of the sun also seem to pierce these great cumulus masses in a most strange and almost eccentric manner, such as it would be impossible to imagine or represent without careful studies and memoranda made from Nature.

Our view is taken from a point 1,400 feet above Brewer's Row, James Street. In the immediate foreground are seen the towers of the Aquarium, the Westminster Crimean Column, Dean's Yard, Great College Street, Westminster Hospital, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Westminster Guildhall, Great George Street, the Foreign Office, the Horse Guards, and part of St. James's Park. Towards the centre is Westminster Abbey, with the Deanery and College buildings. This portion of the view still presents, when seen from a height, quite a suburban appearance, on account of the trees and gardens which abound in the neighbourhood. Beyond Westminster Abbey rises the Palace of Westminster, or the Houses of Parliament, crowned by a magnificent group of towers and spires. Whitehall and Parliament Street extend to the left, the Charing Cross Railway Station and the incomplete building of the Hotel Metropole complete the picture to its extreme left. The river is seen winding away towards the City, beneath its various bridges, passing the noble facade of Somerset House, the towers of the New Law Courts, the Temple, and the new City of London School, beyond which rises the stately dome of St. Paul's, surrounded by countless spires, which the great genius of Sir Christopher Wren designed in such a manner as to enhance the grandeur and magnificence of the vast cathedral. The river is seen winding away past the Tower and Docks, until it is lost in mazy windings beyond Greenwich and Woolwich. On the Surrey side of the river Lambeth Palace and Church terminate the view to the right, while more towards the centre rises the tower of Mr. Newman Hall's church, beyond which are seen St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bethlehem Hospital, and the Blind School, while further to the left is the huge station of the South-Western Railway.

It is interesting to compare this view with a smaller one which we publish, representing London from the same point of view exactly three centuries ago. Some notion of the growth of the southern and eastern portions of the metropolis may be gained from this comparison. Our smaller view, we should mention, is compiled from ancient maps and views of London, chiefly those by Aggas, Norden, Hollar, &c., compared with descriptions given by Stowe, Speed, and other writers. Old London Bridge covered with houses, the City with its numerous churches, and the old Gothic Cathedral of St. Paul, with its great centre tower, are seen in the distance.

Old St. Paul's was the longest church in Europe and the largest in England, and in point of superficial area it was alone surpassed by St. Peter's, Rome, Cologne, Milan, and Seville Cathedrals. It formerly possessed also the loftiest spire in the world, but this was destroyed by lightning in 1560.

The space between the City and Westminster shows great and numerous changes. Instead of continuous, closely-built streets, in 1583 it was quite suburban in character, and consisted of a succession of houses inhabited by the nobility, with large gardens, those on the south side of the Strand extending to the Thames, with which they were connected by water-gates and steps. Amongst these houses and palaces we may mention Bridewell; a large Royal palace, Arundel House, part of the site of which is now occupied by *The Graphic* office; Somerset House, which had been erected a few years earlier by Protector Somerset; the Savoy Palace, of which now the chapel alone remains; Durham House, York Place, and Northumberland House, the last which survived of all these noble residences. Passing Charing Cross we find Scotland Yard, where was the residence of the King of Scotland when he came to London to do homage to his brother of England. Close adjoining is Whitehall, which presented a totally different appearance to what it does now. That singularly over-rated building the Banqueting House had not yet been erected. The palace, however, surrounded three large courts, one of which contained a splendid hall and chapel. To the west was a great garden, called the "Privy Garden," through which ran a stream which here joined the Thames. Parliament Street had no existence. At Whitehall were two large gates, which it was necessary to pass through in order to approach Westminster; the first of these gates was a very beautiful structure, adorned with busts, and called "Holbein's Gateway." About a hundred yards further on was a second gate, passing which one entered King Street, and a few steps beyond this the road crossed over the branch of the Thames which separated London from Westminster; the bridge here, built by the Empress Matilda, was the first stone bridge erected in England. Before her time Westminster could only be approached by a boat. A little beyond this bridge, on the left, or east side of the street, was the lofty gateway, erected by Richard III., called the "High Tower," which formed the principal approach to the ancient Palace of Westminster; and a few yards farther on, the street was brought to an abrupt termination by the gate of the little Sanctuary of Westminster Abbey. Passing through Richard III.'s lofty tower, one was in "New Palace Yard," then the veritable court-yard of a Royal Palace. On the right was another gate leading to St. Margaret Street, a range of old buildings, and the front of Westminster Hall. On the left were a series of gabled houses and the lofty Clock Tower, while facing the spectator were the Exchequer, Star Chamber Buildings, and the "Water Gate" leading to a pier on the site of Westminster Bridge. Upon the site of the Old Law Courts were several buildings, three of which were known as Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory. Another gate, crossing the road from St. Margaret's Church, to the end of Westminster Hall, gave admission to "Old Palace Yard," which was entirely surrounded by buildings, and closed in by gates. On the west was Westminster Abbey, and the very ancient Chapel of St. Catherine, with its lofty bell tower, erected by Abbot Litlington.* On the opposite side of the court were the most ancient portions of the Palace—amongst them the splendid Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen, handed over by Henry VIII. for the meetings of the House of Commons. It was rebuilt by Edward III., and was the most sumptuous ecclesiastical edifice in this country—containing the "White Hall," the "House of Lords," the "Painted," "Princes' Chambers, and other offices of the Palace. On the south side of the court was a gallery connecting the Palace with the Abbey, and a gate leading to the "Mill Wall," so called from the Abbey Mill, which stood close by.

* The ruins of this chapel were pulled down about ten years back, when a drawing of them was published in *The Graphic*.

Returning to the "Sanctuary Gate," and passing through it, we are admitted into a large open space, in the midst of which is an immense tower, which, according to Stowe, was "the Clockhard" erected by Edward III. as the bell tower to St. Stephen's Chapel. It contained three great bells, which were rung at coronations, Royal baptisms, &c. They do not, however, appear to have been very harmonious, as the old chronicler tells us, that "Of those bells men fabuled that their ringing soured all the drinke in the towne." In addition to a belfry, this tower appears to have contained two churches, one of which was, according to Strype, dedicated to the "Holy Innocents."

It is probable, notwithstanding what Stowe says, that this building was really the Bell Tower of Westminster Abbey, because St. Stephen's Chapel had its own bell tower, which adjoined the east side of Westminster Hall, whereas Westminster Abbey had no towers before the eighteenth century, and it is difficult to say where its bells could have been hung, if not in this "Clockhard." Maitland, who saw the remains of this remarkable structure in the reign of George II., when it had been converted into a public house! describes it as measuring 72 feet on each side, and having walls 25 feet thick at the base! The whole of the buildings of the Abbey were enclosed within strong walls.

It will be seen by comparing our two drawings that there are a number of streams and water-courses shown in the earlier, which have quite disappeared in Modern London. Amongst these were the Wallbrook, which, rising to the north of Moorfields, flowed through the City, passing under the Poultry, and entered the Thames at Dowgate; "Fleet River," which flowed down Farringdon Street, joining the Thames near to Blackfriars Bridge, and giving a name to "Fleet" Street; and the arm of the Thames, which, according to Smith and some earlier writers, converted Westminster into an island. This stream ran from the Thames a little south of Victoria Tower, where it turned the Abbey Mill, passing along Great College Street, at the end of which it bent off suddenly to the south, crossing Victoria and Tothill Streets, in front of the Abbey, close to where now stands the Westminster Aquarium. It then ran along Princes Street and Great George Street, where it received the title of "the Long Ditch." It then turned off to the east, and, crossing King Street under the Empress Matilda's Bridge, joined the Thames again at Cannon Row, close to Westminster Bridge Steamboat Pier. Mr. Loftie says that these streams were two of the outlets of the Tybourne, which entered the Thames at Westminster by several courses; and he appears to think that the "Long Ditch" was an artificial cutting. As Mr. Loftie has given great care to the study of the "Site of London," he is, in all probability, correct.*

Great, however, as are the contrasts represented in our two drawings between Ancient and Modern London and Westminster, they are as nothing when compared to the transformation which the opposite bank of the Thames has undergone. Where is now a densely-inhabited network of uninteresting streets, with shot towers, factory chimneys, timber yards, railway stations, industry, toil, soot, and dirt, nothing is to be seen in our smaller drawing but fields and marshes, intersected in every direction by streams and water-courses, with here and there a cottage or farm-house, until the eye reaches the Borough, where the grand old Priory Church of St. Saviour's, and towers of a few churches, break the outline of the long, straggling street. Close by is Winchester House, the splendid residence of the Bishop of Winchester, with its noble park, and a little in front of it is seen the Globe Theatre, where Shakespeare performed his own plays. Beyond Southwark again all was open country, dotted over by the pretty villages of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, and Greenwich. H. W. BREWER

NOTE.—As this is one of the largest wood-engravings ever issued by a newspaper, a few notes respecting it may be of interest. The boxwood block is in eighty-eight pieces, united by brass bolts. By unscrewing and placing these in the hands of a similar number of engravers, our engraving could have been executed in one day, had it been necessary. Thirty-eight were, however, actually employed, rather less than half of whom were members of *The Graphic* School of Engraving. While prying about for some architectural detail, with a black bag, a folding easel, and a map marked with suspicious red lines and crosses, Mr. Brewer was arrested as a possible Fenian outside the Houses of Parliament. Afterwards, on the Victoria Tower, the wind tore an elaborate sketch out of his hands, and whirled it away to the south. And he received a third slight shock when the plate was printed: weeks spent in reversing London on the wood causing him for a moment to believe that St. Paul's should have been on the south side of the Thames. But accident has supplied some consolation in the fact, that the point of sight finally selected is some 1,400 feet above a spot known as "Brewer's Row." In order to obtain the requisite number of impressions, four electrotypes had to be taken; but as the bath only accommodates moulds one-fourth the size of this block, it was necessary to do it by quarters, which were afterwards soldered together.



MESSRS. JONES AND HERMAN'S *Chatterton*, in which Mr. Wilson Barrett appeared at a *matinée* performance at the PRINCESS'S Theatre last week, is a curious attempt to invest with dramatic interest the almost bare incident of a youthful poet's suicide. Of the moral beauty which might atone for lack of story (we are not speaking of literary power), there is little to be discerned either in the egotistical speeches with which the authors have provided their hero, or in the unhappy history of the Bristol boy's life. Mr. Wilson Barrett's railings at the cold indifference of a cruel world to the paramount claims of genius only cease to appear absurd when we banish the recollection of what is known of Chatterton's brief literary career. Clearly he could not reasonably complain that his great powers had not been recognised in the so-called "Rowley Poems," for these he protested even to his dying hour that he had simply found in the muniment chest of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe. What remains of Chatterton's productions is interesting only for the precocious talent which it displays. Coarse and scurrilous satires, verses which express conventional sentiment in a conventional fashion, and juvenile imitations of Junius's political invectives written because such productions were at that time a saleable commodity—such are the bulk of his acknowledged writings. Weighty excuses for his faults there undoubtedly are, and pity for his untimely end is a natural feeling; but it is hard to make a hero out of a young gentleman who in private letters expressed his contempt for a political writer unable to "write on both sides," and who did not scruple to purloin stories and articles from old magazines, and to palm them off upon editors as his own. But it may be said that the dramatists have presented to us an ideal Chatterton; and it has been urged by one of the most distinguished of our dramatic critics that there is a moral beauty in the picture of hunger, despair, and wounded pride—a poetical charm in the business of the poison draught which entitles the little drama to rank with *Le Passant* of M. François Coppée and other dramatic

* "A History of London." By W. J. Loftie. 1883.

sketches, in which the comedians of the Théâtre Français have fired the imaginations and touched the hearts of audiences in spite of a lack of action and design. Whether this be so we must leave those who were present at the performance last week, or who will witness its repetition this afternoon, to judge. For ourselves, we must confess that we find little in the scene in the Brooke Street garret beyond a repulsive incident garnished with eloquent diction, which even the passionate energy of Mr. Wilson Barrett's acting fails to make really pathetic.

The revival at the COMEDY of Audran's melodious opera *La Mascotte* is likely to prove very successful. Mr. Arthur Roberts is a genuine humorist, and makes an admirable Duke of Piombino, while Miss Florence St. John looked, acted, and sang charmingly as the Mascotte. Mr. Gaillard as Pippo, the shepherd, Mr. Walsham as the Dundreary-like young Prince of Pisa, and Mr. Kelleher as the distressed farmer who becomes Court Chamberlain, were all in their several ways excellent. In the dancing of Miss Ada Wilson there is a native grace and simplicity, combined with an absence of the conventional terpsichorean smirks and smiles, which recalls Miss Kate Vaughan.

Whitsuntide has never ranked with Easter as a season of dramatic novelties, for the simple reason that it comes nearer to the time when trips out of town are more attractive than crowded play-houses. Nevertheless, there are on this occasion some dramatic events to be chronicled. On Thursday—too late unfortunately for detailed notice in our columns—the late Mr. Robertson's long-forgotten comedy of *Play* was revived at the COURT Theatre. At the AVENUE, the revival of Mr. James Mortimer's version of *La Petite Fadette* has served to exhibit the remarkable talents of Miss Lydia Cowell in the part of the wayward, elfish, but tender and thoughtful heroine of Georges Sand's delightful idyll. On Monday, at the HOLBORN Theatre, a dramatic version of *Adam Bede* will be played for the first time by Mr. George Rignold and his company; and on the same evening *Our Boys* will be revived at the STRAND Theatre, with Mr. David James in his old part of the immortal buttermilk. On Friday last Mr. Lawrence Barrett was to make his farewell appearance at the LYCEUM in *Yorick's Love*, and this evening (Saturday) occurs the dramatic event of the week, the reappearance of Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the rest of the company of the Lyceum in their old home. It is true that they have chosen for the occasion nothing more novel than *Much Ado About Nothing*, with its splendid setting; but this will assuredly not prevent a magnificent welcome being accorded to them after their long absence in the New World.

The four hundredth and final representation of Mr. Charles Du Val's Monologue took place on Wednesday at St. James's Hall. A complimentary benefit performance will take place in the St. James's Hall in the middle of June, when a large number of the leading lights of the theatrical and musical professions have promised to assist.



THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS have elected Count Gleichen an honorary member.

CONDENSED WHISKY is the latest Yankee invention, to be carried in the pocket like a cake of tobacco.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S "LADY MACBETH" has reminded the Paris *Figaro* that the "divine Sarah" bears the same Christian name as the most celebrated English representative of the part—"Sarah Sydoons," who—as a further coincidence—was also a sculptress.

THE FAMOUS LEGEND OF THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN is regarded as such a reality in Germany, that Hamelin intends next month to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the day on which, says tradition, the rat-catcher, cheated of his just dues, charmed away all the children of the town by the strains of his flute.

KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA'S private operatic performances are expensive amusements which few sovereigns can afford. The cost of bringing the best singers from all parts, and of providing the most elaborate scenery, amounts to some 2,000*l.* for each representation—all for the benefit of one solitary, invisible spectator.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will shortly receive a splendid Cruikshank collection, presented by the widow. There are some 3,000 works of the late George Cruikshank, including the water-colour originals of his etchings and special copies of his engravings, etchings, and coloured caricatures bearing his autographs, the whole fully illustrating the artist's career of over seventy years. Another interesting addition to the Museum will be Lady Charlotte Schreiber's collection of English porcelain, pottery, and Battersea enamels.

LONDON MORTALITY still further declined last week, and 1,427 deaths were registered, against 1,536 during the previous seven days, a decrease of 109, being 114 below the average, and at the rate of 18.5 per 1,000, a lower rate than in any previous week this year. These deaths included 17 from small-pox (a fall of 13), 81 from measles (a decline of 1), 25 from scarlet fever (a decrease of 6), 19 from diphtheria (a rise of 8), 92 from whooping-cough (a fall of 15), 1 from typhus fever, 11 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fever (a rise of 2), 17 from diarrhoea and dysentery (an increase of 8), and 2 from simple cholera. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 261 against 295 the previous week, and were 27 below the average. Different forms of violence caused 63 deaths: 51 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 22 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 12 from drowning, and 7 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Ten cases of suicide were registered. There were 2,627 births registered against 2,556 during the previous week. The mean temperature of the air was 56.9 deg., and 2 deg. above the average.

M. MEISSONNIER is the hero of the hour in Paris, thanks to the exhibition of his works now attracting all the fashionable world, and the journals teem with details of his artistic career, his domestic life, and his studios. In Paris he lives in the midst of the Art colony on the Boulevard Malesherbes, where his house is arranged in the Spanish-Moresque style, but he prefers to do his most important work in his small country house at Poissy, on the banks of the Seine. Here his studio is beautifully decorated with old rustic woodwork and ancient tapestries, which generally appear in the background of his portraits, while the chief light comes from a huge window, whence the artist can see Poissy Church—also a familiar object in his pictures. M. Meissonnier rigidly copies the minutest details of his works from nature. Thus, if he wants to paint a horse covered with mud, he sends out a servant to take the animal through dirty fields and lanes before he attempts to represent the creature on canvas, and any unlucky model who poses for a dusty horseman has to be well powdered with dust picked up from the road. When painting the picture of "Solferino," M. Meissonnier was summoned to Fontainebleau to show his work to Napoleon III., and in order that the artist might obtain a good likeness of the Emperor on horseback, Napoleon took him for a long ride. They called on a fellow artist on their way, Napoleon sat astride a chair and talked freely, and M. Meissonnier seized the opportunity for his sketch.



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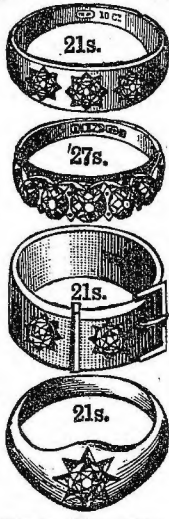
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WHICH, LIKE THE BRITTLE GLASS

THAT MEASURES TIME,

IS OFTEN BROKEN, ERE HALF

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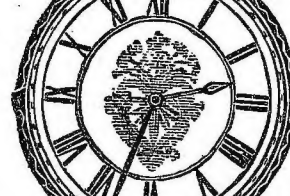
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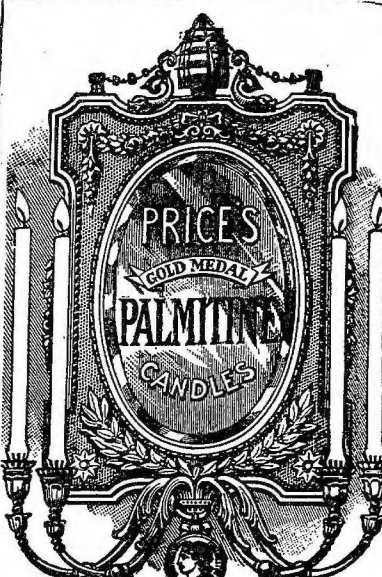
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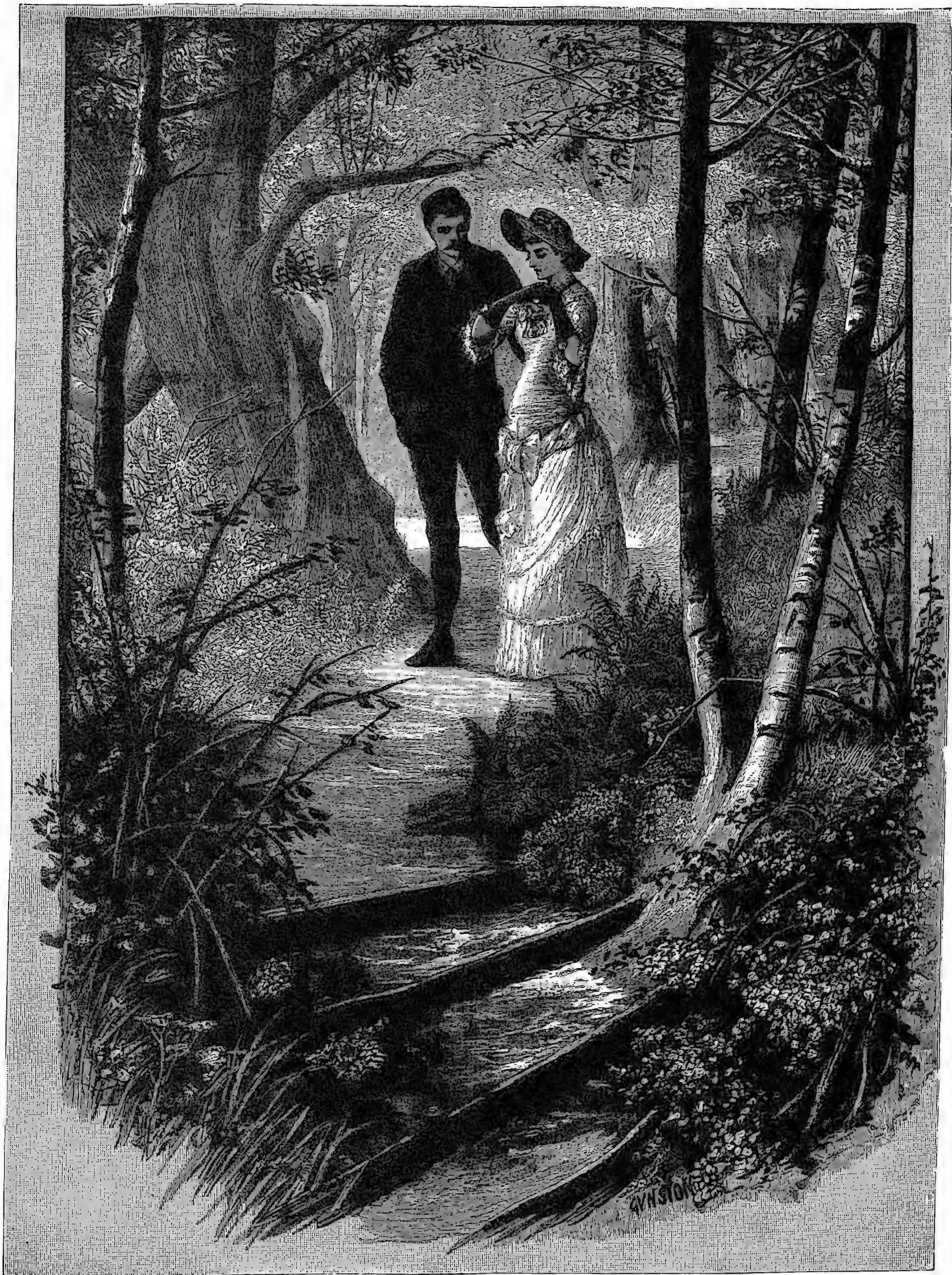
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THE CYCLIST IN DANGER



THERE have been further military movements in EGYPT. The troops at Assouan have advanced to Wady Halfa, which Colonel Trotter and Major Kitchener have made their headquarters. Three armed steamers, each manned by twenty British blue-jackets, under Captain Bedford, of H.M.S. *Monarch*, are to patrol the Nile, while the Governor of Dongola, whose good faith is now credited, has defeated a detachment of the rebels, and has been furnished with his wished-for supply of rifles. The Egyptian troops in this engagement are said to have behaved with much courage in the face of superior forces. Major Kitchener has secured the services of some 2,000 Arabs, with whom he proposes to make a reconnaissance in the Desert, and a chain of Arab outposts has been organised, so that no important advance can be made by the rebels without the British officers at once being informed of it. Nothing has been heard from General Gordon, but numerous messengers have been sent to Khartoum, both by the authorities and by Zebehr Pasha, who is confident of his emissaries reaching the beleaguered city, and states that they will return in fifty days. Meanwhile another Mahdi has appeared, who declares that Mohammed Ahmet is only one of his dervishes.

The negotiations for the Conference have not yet been concluded, but both France and England think it better to come to an agreement on the main points before meeting in formal conclave. According to certain statements, England has accepted the principle of an International audit of Egyptian finances, but France further demands that the British occupation should have a definitive limit—say two or three years. France binds herself not to seek preponderance in Egypt, but wishes the administration to be placed under International control. At Cairo France is considered to have scored a virtual victory over England, particularly as Mr. Clifford Lloyd has resigned and gone home, leaving Nubar Pasha complete master of the situation. Before he left, Mr. Lloyd was presented with a testimonial from Abd-el-Kader Pasha and others of his fellow-workers, who, together with the European officials, will now be speedily dismissed by Nubar. This latter will recall Sabet Pasha, restore all the worst features of old Egyptian despotism, including the rehabilitation of the Mudirs, the revival of the worst prison and judicial abuses, and return to the arbitrary exactions from the fellahen.

In FRANCE, M. Jules Ferry has introduced his much talked-of measure for the Revision of the Constitution. The general features of the scheme are identical with those which we mentioned last week. Firstly, no more Life Senators are to be elected, but in their place Senators will be chosen for a term of nine years by both Houses in Congress. The electoral Senatorial constituencies will be enlarged by the votes being apportioned with regard to the number of inhabitants in a Commune, instead of, as at present, each Commune, whether an obscure village or Paris itself, having only one vote. The Republican form of Government is declared not to be susceptible of change, and public prayers are no longer to be offered at the beginning of the Session. Finally, the Chamber is to have the last word on all financial matters. The introduction of the measure has excited comparatively little discussion, as all its main features were already known. Nevertheless M. Clémenceau, while addressing his constituents at Montmartre on Sunday, denounced it as being designed to strengthen an anti-Republican Government. The revision is certainly not sufficiently complete for the Radical Left, who are anxious for the abolition of the Senate. At the same time it is more than enough for the Provincial Conservatives, who regarded the Senate as a wholesome counterpoise to the Radical tendencies of the Lower Chamber, and who view with considerable misgiving the Chamber's participation in Senatorial elections, and the swamping of the votes of the village communes by the large towns. Still the great Centre party seem fairly satisfied, and that the two extremes disagree is a proof of the moderation of the measure. Amongst other grievances which M. Clémenceau urged against the Government were the Tunis, Tonquin, and Madagascar expeditions, which he declared were "significantly applauded by the German newspapers, estranged European sympathies, and impeded the real 'revenge'—not a revenge of arms, but of liberty, peace, and social order." Speaking of the financial situation, he advocated a progressive tax on incomes and successions. The only other political topic of interest has been the introduction into the Senate of M. Naquet's Divorce Bill. This has already been passed by the Chamber, and M. Naquet, who has since become a Senator, once more advocated the Bill with much logical force and oratorical power.

In GERMANY another cause of contention has arisen in political circles—the vexed question of the ownership of the settlement of Angra Pequena, on the West Coast of Africa. The *North German Gazette* now publishes the telegram sent by Prince Bismarck to Herr Lippert, the German Consul at Cape Town, in which he states that, "according to statements of Mr. Lüderit, colonial authorities doubt as to his acquisitions north of Orange River being entitled to German protection. You will declare officially that he and his establishments are under the protection of the Empire." A bill which has been introduced into the Federal Council by the Prussian Government for increasing the taxes on Bourse transactions. This has naturally promoted considerable indignation in stockbroking circles. The foundation-stone of the new Parliament House will be laid by the Emperor on June 9.

In RUSSIA, the Central Asian question and the annexation of Sarakhs are being discussed with an unconcealed tone of satisfaction that is particularly galling to Englishmen. The *Moscow Gazette* cannot see the importance of the difference between Old and New Sarakhs, which so easily satisfied the susceptibilities of the British Parliament, "though," it continues, "in view of the admirable calmness with which the British Ministers regarded the submission of Merv, it is not surprising that they should receive with equal equanimity the news of its logical consequence—namely, the occupation of Sarakhs." The future frontier line, the writer thinks, will be drawn to the south of the country inhabited by the Turkomans of the Steppe, and then, he proceeds, "a joint occupation of the Khyber Pass by a Russo-Afghan garrison might perhaps free both countries from the wearisome suspicion of England, and such a measure might be admitted by the Afghans, as in no way threatening their independence." This is certainly plain speaking with a vengeance, and the absurdity of making any distinction between Old and New Sarakhs is as great as making an essential difference between Battersea and Chelsea.

Of MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS we hear from SPAIN that there are terrible floods in Murcia and Alicante. There was a violent scene in Congress on Saturday, owing to the Minister of the Interior, Señor Romero y Robledo, declaring that the recent elections were not only the freest ever held in Spain, but that even the elections of the minority were due to the benevolence of the Government. He was compelled to withdraw the latter assertion.—In ITALY there is much comment on the large number of Cardinal's hats now vacant. The Pope, however, will appoint no new French Cardinals unless the allowances suppressed by the Chamber are renewed.—In AUSTRIA

there have been some serious failures in the leather trade.—In INDIA the advance of Russia is causing considerable discussion and more apprehension than at home. A proclamation from the Mahdi has been found circulating, purporting to come from "the Slave of God, Mohammed-el-Mahdi, Son of Syed Abdullah," and is addressed "to his friends who follow him and concur in supporting the true religion."—From CHINA comes the news that a decree has been promulgated ordering the opening of the mines of Yunnan.—In the UNITED STATES the chief topic has been the recent financial panic, which still continues, though in a modified way, no further failures of importance being chronicled. Several defaulting bank managers have been arrested.—In SOUTH AFRICA, there has been more desultory fighting in Zululand. The Transvaal authorities, however, issued a proclamation forbidding the burghers to assist the combatants; while the proclaimed intention of the British Government to maintain the integrity of the Reserve is stated to have already produced lively satisfaction among the Zulus, and has done much to restore confidence. Moreover, it is now announced that on the 21st inst. the Boers crowned Dinzulu, Cetewayo's son, as King of Zululand, and that he is generally acknowledged, both Oham and Usibepu having accepted his sovereignty. The new King has proclaimed an amnesty, declares his earnest desire for peace, and that he will scrupulously respect the boundary fixed by the British Government.



THE QUEEN'S birthday was kept on Saturday with much less ceremony than usual, owing to the Royal mourning. Her Majesty spent the anniversary at Balmoral, where the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Princess Leiningen, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's two children had arrived on the previous day, and all the customary festivities were omitted. On passing her sixty-fifth birthday Her Majesty has reached an age exceeded only by nine British Sovereigns since the Norman Conquest, and on June 20th her reign will have lasted forty-seven years—a length exceeded only by those of Henry III., Edward III., and George III. The Queen is also the fourth oldest reigning European monarch—the German Emperor and the Dutch and Danish Kings being her seniors. The Royal party at Balmoral spend their time in riding and driving, and receive no visitors, while on Sunday they did not attend Crathie Church, the Rev. A. Campbell performing Divine Service at the Castle. Her Majesty will stay in the Highlands till about June 20. The Court is now in mourning until Tuesday for Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

The Prince of Wales has derived much benefit from the waters of Royat, and has now left on his way to join the Princess at Wiesbaden. Whilst at Royat he visited the Observatory on the Puy de Dôme, and made an excursion to Vichy, while on Saturday he gave a dinner to the chief English visitors, in honour of the Queen's birthday. Next morning he attended Divine Service at an extemporised chapel in the Hotel Chabassière, and on Monday started for Mont Doré, where he spent the night. He ascended the Pic de Sancy on Tuesday, and thence drove to Clermont, whence he travelled by train to Paris, arriving early on Wednesday morning. Meanwhile the Princess and her daughters have been at Rumpenheim, where also the Empress of Russia and two of her children, the Danish King and Queen, and a large number of Royal guests joined the party to be present on Monday at the wedding of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, with the Hereditary Prince of Anhalt. On the Royal gathering breaking up, the Princess of Wales and her daughters accompanied the Danish King and Queen to Wiesbaden for a short visit.

The Duchess of Edinburgh is going to Russia for the marriage of her brother, the Grand Duke Sergius, and leaves to-day (Saturday) in the *Osborne* for Cronstadt. The Duke will reassume command of the Channel Squadron on the 17th prox., when the vessels assemble at Berehaven, Bantry Bay, for a short cruise.—Sunday was the Princess Christian's 38th birthday. The Princess remains with the Duchess of Albany. She has promised to open a bazaar at Brighton in November in aid of the Albion Hill Home, founded by Mrs. Vicars.—The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Elizabeth returned to Darmstadt at the end of last week, after visiting Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg at Sennicotts. They will shortly leave for St. Petersburg, the Princess's wedding being fixed for the 16th prox.



THE BISHOP OF EXETER has accepted the Presidency of the National Temperance League.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the Bishop of Carlisle, seconding a resolution, expressed his regret at not having been able to record his vote in the recent division in the House of Peers with what he termed the honourable minority who protested against the cruelty of pigeon-shooting.

DURING A VISIT to HIS BROTHER at the Vicarage of Ruabon, the Dean of Bangor committed suicide by hanging himself from the bed-post with a leather belt, half an hour before, on Saturday morning, his dead body was discovered still warm. At the inquest the Vicar of Ruabon gave evidence that for some months his brother had been suffering so severely from nervous depression as to ask to be placed in a lunatic asylum, and obtained sleep solely by the constant use of sedatives. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of insanity." Dr. Edwards was born in 1836, and was appointed Dean of Bangor in 1876. Known to the general public chiefly by his recent diatribe against tea-drinking, he was recognised in the Principality as a dignitary and preacher of great ability and energy, and in him the Church Defence movement in Wales loses one of its most powerful supporters. He was the author of several works in English and Welsh, theological and devotional.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the new English Church in Berlin, to the movement for the erection of which references have been previously made in this column, was laid, with great impressiveness, last Saturday, the Queen's birthday, by the Crown Princess of Germany on a site which the Emperor of Germany had presented. The Crown Prince accompanied his Consort, and the Court of Berlin, as well as its English colony, was amply represented. An appropriate address was delivered by Bishop Titcomb. Of the 8,000l. collected for the erection of the church about 5,700l. have been subscribed in England.

AT A MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE on behalf of Miss De Broen's Mission in the notorious Paris district of Belleville, the Lord Mayor, who presided, and Lord Shaftesbury strongly sup-

ported the appeal made for aid to it by Miss De Broen, who also spoke. Lord Shaftesbury said that, through her exertions, many of the former Communists of Paris might now be ranked among the most orderly and even pious of its inhabitants.

THE REV. MR. PIGGOTT, one of the curates of St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, and three others—the Rev. G. Oliphant, the Rev. H. Webb-Peploe, and the Rev. H. E. Sampson, St. Benet's, Stepney—have voluntarily resigned their curacies on joining the Salvation Army as simple cadets.

THE ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES have resolved to extend to all their Dioceses in England the Voluntary School Association founded by the Bishop of Salford in his Diocese, in order to promote the establishment and maintenance of purely Roman Catholic schools. It will have a Central Council in London composed of the Archbishop and Bishops, with two delegates chosen by the Council of the fifteen Dioceses. The Duke of Norfolk is to be the President of the Association for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster.

AT BATH last week a series of meetings in the principal towns of the West of England was commenced in connection with Mr. Spurgeon's Homes.



MR. F. H. COWEN'S NEW SYMPHONY.—A new symphony from such a pen as that of Mr. F. H. Cowen is a genuine event to mark a more than usually barren season. Mr. Cowen, doubtless sensible of the effect which his Norwegian holiday had upon the composition of his "Scandinavian" symphony, has in his newest symphonic work, in B flat minor, produced at the Philharmonic Concert on Wednesday, endeavoured to depict his impressions of a holiday in Wales. The attempt to introduce the national element into his latest work must be considered little short of a failure. A theme suggestive of the "Ash Grove," used as the second subject of the first movement, is counterbalanced by another phrase equally suggestive of "Bonnie Dundee;" and Mr. Cowen's fourth and latest symphony is thereby rendered no less Welsh than Scottish. The composition must, indeed, be accepted less as programme than as abstract music, notable alike for its lack of thematic material as for the excellence of its workmanship, and for a style which rejects the masculine in favour of a femininity which Mr. Cowen has before affected. The first movement, an *allegro vivace*, will, when it is better played than on Wednesday, probably be preferred. Its chief fault is a want of contrast between a feeble first subject and a second subject which may not be Welsh, but will probably become popular. Singularly enough, Mr. Cowen is by no means at his strongest in the slow movement, in the second subject of which he once more attempts to introduce the Welsh element. In the trio to the scherzo we once more have the so-called "Welsh" colour, and again in the first movement of the finale: To localise a symphony, professedly not "programme music," is a highly dangerous experiment. The "Scandinavian" ran through Europe less because it contained imitations of Norwegian forms than because it was essentially dramatic, and had some sort of programme. The so-called "Welsh" symphony, on the other hand, has no programme, and the "national" element is utilised almost *ad nauseam*. Madame Valleria charmingly sang at this concert songs by Spohr and others, and the renowned double-bass player, Signor Bottesini, reappeared for the first time since 1871, and performed a feeble concerto in F sharp minor by himself.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The chief event at the Opera has been the presentation of Mozart's comic masterpiece *Le Nozze di Figaro*, with one of those combinations of star artists common enough in days gone by, but in these days of expensive *prime donne* as welcome as they are unusual. To place Madames Albani, Lucca, and Sembrich severally as the Countess, Cherubino, and Susanna in a single cast was a managerial coup. If the combination of the three great Covent Garden vocalists could not fill a house, Italian Opera, its *impresarij* and professors, might well have sung their *Nunc Dimittis*. Happily this costly experiment proved successful. Not only was the house full, but the audience again included many of those personages of the class of society who once made the Italian Opera their rendezvous. Of the performance little need be said. Madame Albani has rarely appeared to better advantage than as the Countess Rosina, and her delivery of "Dove sono" will not readily be forgotten by those who heard it. The art of Madame Lucca is histrionic rather than vocal, but although Madame Sembrich was so far out of voice that "Deh vieni" was omitted, and Madame Helene Crossmond was dressed to play in case the Gallician *prima donna* should break down, yet her Susanna proved to be decidedly one of the best of her creations. The effort proved, however, disastrous to Madame Sembrich, who will probably not sing at Covent Garden till the week after next.

CONCERTS (VARIOUS).—Although not quite so plentiful as during more prosperous seasons, concerts have been sufficiently numerous. Miss Elizabeth Philp, the well-known ballad composer, introduced at her biennial concert several new drawing-room songs.—At Messrs. Frank Moir and Marshall's concert several songs by the former, and a "Tarantella," by the latter, were performed.—Madame Feilberg Lassen sang at her concert the air, "Jerusalem," from Gounod's *Galla*, which she sang at Marlborough House last February. A new song, "Tell Me," by Signor Ducci, and several songs by Meyerbeer, Cowen, Darnström, Lassen, and others, were likewise delivered, manifestly to the taste of a fashionable audience.—Madame Sophie Löwe and Miss Lena Little introduced the sixteen songs, known as the *Dichterliebe*, adapted by Schumann from the "Lyrical Intermezzo" in Heine's *Buch der Lieder*.—Herr August Hyllested, a pianist from Copenhagen, gave at Dudley House, on Wednesday, a lengthy recital of music of various schools.—Mr. Charles Hallé's last programme included a new piano trio in C minor, Op. 108, by Rubinstein.—At the Richter concert, the new symphony of Brahms, No. 3, was repeated, with the result that the last movement, at second hearing, proved to be the finest section of a singularly fine work.—Concerts have also been given by the Royal Academy students, Miss W. Percy, Mr. F. W. Henley, Signor Paggi, Mr. Oberthür, Madame Puzzi, Mr. Hugh Davies, and numerous others.

WAIFS.—The German Opera season will begin next Wednesday with *Die Meistersinger*. Owing to the demand for seats two Saturday matinees will be given.—Her Majesty has accepted a copy of the song album, "Sunlight and Shadow," dedicated by Mr. F. H. Cowen to the late Duke of Albany shortly before the death of that Prince.—Madame Minnie Hauk expected to sail for England on Wednesday last.—The annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal College of Music took place at the Albert Hall on Wednesday.—The cast of M. Reyer's *Sigurd*, at the Royal Italian Opera, includes Madame Albani as Brünnhilde, Madame Fursch-Madi as Hilda, and Mlle. Tremelli as Huta.—The new organ was inaugurated at Westminster Abbey on Saturday by Dr. J. F. Bridge.—The death is announced of the father of Madame Georgina Burns and Mrs. Robertson (Cora Stuart).—Frailein Malten, who played

Fidelio, Eva, and other parts in 1882, will, we are informed, not appear during the German Opera season announced at Covent Garden this year.—Dr. Hans von Bülow is, it is stated, about to be received into the Roman Catholic Church.—The Carl Rosa opera tour will end this week, to be resumed towards the end of July.—Mr. J. H. Mapleson has arrived in London.—Miss Edith Santley is about to be married to the Hon. Robert H. Lytton.—Madame Sembrich, should her health permit, will play the violin at Sir Julius Benedict's benefit next Saturday.—The Leslie Choir is once more to be disbanded.



THE House of Commons separated for the Whitsun recess with the consciousness of having taken a long stride with the Franchise Bill. This happened on Monday night, and was evidently the direct result of the events of the previous Friday. On that occasion the Committee, being still engaged on the second clause, were confronted by an amendment standing in the name of Colonel Stanley, providing that the Franchise Bill should not come into operation until a Bill for the Redistribution of Seats was also on the Statute Book. This is, of course, the old controversy about the undesirability of furnishing opportunity for a general election to take place on the new franchise whilst the old Distribution of Seats exists. It is a striking tribute to the elasticity of the Rules of the House of Commons that the same question should without protest from the chair be thus repeatedly discussed.

Colonel Stanley's motion opened up a new controversy, which was pursued for a preliminary hour and a half. Mr. Albert Grey had on the paper an amendment dealing with the same subject, and pursuing the same object in slightly varied form. Colonel Stanley fixed no date, simply requiring that the two schemes, for the Extension of the Franchise and the Redistribution of Seats, should come into operation simultaneously. Mr. Grey fixed the 1st of January, 1887, for the operation of the Franchise Bill. A strong opinion prevailed on the Conservative side that of the two Mr. Grey's amendment was the better, seeing that, apart from other considerations, it was moved from the Ministerial side, and would carry with it some Liberal votes. Lord Randolph Churchill strongly advocated this view, and publicly appealed to his esteemed Leaders to withdraw Colonel Stanley's amendment, and await the opportunity provided by Mr. Albert Grey's. But Sir Stafford Northcote declined this advice, and, after all, Lord Randolph and the other Conservative mutineers voted for Colonel Stanley's amendment, which was rejected by a majority of 94.

But Lord Randolph Churchill was not content with showing up the tactical incompetence of gentlemen on the Front Bench, and quaintly rounding off his protest by voting with them. Between these two broadly contrasted processes he made a speech which scattered to the wind rumours, and even the "authorised reports," of conciliation. He explained that the object he constantly held in view was to prevent the Franchise Bill being so treated in the Commons as to supply the Lords with an excuse for throwing it out. He roundly asserted that there was a plot in the Conservative ranks to bring about that end, gentlemen who loudly protested their desire to see the franchise extended secretly scheming to destroy the Bill. That was a state of things, Lord Randolph said, which the public ought to know. For his own part he would have nothing to do with it, but would rather work with might and main, not only to carry the Bill through the Commons, but to defeat the preconceived determination of the Lords to wreck it. This speech was listened to with profound uneasiness on the Conservative benches, and loudly and laughingly cheered from the Liberal side.

With the exception of a guarded and, by comparison, exceedingly mild retort from Lord John Manners, nothing was said on Friday about this outbreak by the irrepressible young lord. But on Monday's effects were plainly seen. The Opposition, who had hitherto fought the Bill word by word, and had sometimes taken a whole sitting for a hopeless amendment, seemed utterly broken up. Clause 2, which contains the pith of the Bill, was agreed to without more ado. Clause 3, embodying the novel principle of the service franchise, which in ordinary circumstances would have served the purpose of at least two nights' debate, was passed in two hours; and when progress was reported, an event which took place at an unusually early hour, the Committee was well advanced with Clause 4. This shows a complete revolution in the aspect and attitude of the Committee, and, unless something quite fresh happens, the Bill will reach the Lords in the last week of June. They will then have full opportunity for duly considering so important a measure.

As if the House of Commons had not already worked enough on hand, more, in truth, than it is likely to get through, Mr. Trevelyan on Tuesday introduced a Bill boldly dealing with the purchase clauses of the Irish Land Act. The Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant claims that his proposals go to the bottom of the question, and represent everything that can possibly be done by the State in the matter. That is a statement no one can deny. The new Bill proposes to bless Ireland with a gentle rain of twenty millions sterling, the shower continuing at equable pace over a period that cannot be less than four years, and may be more. Tenants who desire to purchase their holdings, and can produce one-fourth of the purchase money, will have the remainder advanced to them as a loan by the State at 3½ per cent. interest, repayment being extended over a period of forty years. So marvellous is the financial legendry possible to a wealthy State that whilst it will itself be fully secured, and will even make a little legitimate profit on the transaction, the tenant availing himself of the Act would at the end of forty years become sole proprietor of his farm, having in the meantime paid off the purchase money by instalments actually less in amount than what he now pays in the shape of rents and rates! Whilst this scheme opens up to the Irish tenant a vista of El Dorado it is peculiarly attractive to the landlord, who will be glad to dispose at market price of land for which hitherto there has been a strong improbability of obtaining his rent. But it is against the interest of certain persons that Irish tenant-farmers should be too contented and prosperous, and therefore the measure will be stoutly resisted.

In both Houses a parting shot was taken on Egyptian affairs. In both, Ministers made the important announcement that the result of the negotiations now going forward with France would be made known to Parliament before they were submitted to the Conference, thus leaving the final arbitrament of the matter to the decision of Parliament. In the House of Commons the unexpected completeness of this concession was frankly acknowledged—by Mr. Bourke on behalf of the Front Bench, by Lord Randolph Churchill for the Fourth Party, by Mr. Balfour, who might have been expected to know something of the view of distinguished persons in the Lords—and even by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who, after the Premier's statement, positively hesitated about putting a question he had placed upon the paper. It seemed obvious to the most mistrustful Conservative in the Commons that if Parliament is to have an opportunity of deciding upon the acceptability of whatever arrangements may be made with France, and approved by the Great Powers, there could be no danger even of Mr. Gladstone's Government going wrong. There was, therefore, profound astonishment

and some puzzlement when in the Lords, meeting two hours later, a similar declaration by Earl Granville elicited an angry storm of further questions from Lord Salisbury, Earl Cairns, and others. There was at first some suspicion that this anger was simulated. But the Lords proved their sincerity by the heroic resolution to cut off a week from their holidays, and they will accordingly reassemble on Monday week.



MESSRS. WEEKES AND CO.—A very useful little work for school and private-class teaching is "Choral Primer" and "Sight-Singing Exercise Book," by Samuel Weekes, Mus. Bac., Cantab. It contains a large amount of information, and will greatly assist teachers of part-singing.—To follow upon the study of the primer, "Weekes and Co.'s School Series of Part-Songs," edited by Sidney Russell, will be found very appropriate; they are arranged for two voices only, as a general rule, but occasionally for four voices; amongst them will be found many well-known and favourite songs and some new compositions of merit.—"Songs of the Sirens," a duet for ladies' voices, from "Tale of Troy," words translated from Homer by G. C. Warr, music by Malcolm Lawson, may well be introduced for a breaking-up party at a college or school.—Replete with devotional feeling is "If Ye Love Me, Keep My Commandments," a sacred song, music by Ernest Kiver, words from Holy Writ; it is published in two keys, C and E flat, and will soon be a favourite for a Sunday at home.—"To-Day and To-Morrow" is a pleasing little song by Alice Sheppard; it contains some sensible advice.—"The Skipper's Farewell" is a pathetic tale of the sea, for a bass voice, written and composed by Frank Austin.—A song with a moral of a serious character is "The Faithful Friend," written and composed by the Rev. J. H. Daubney and Arthur H. Bowser.—A pleasing song of the domesticated school is "Fireside Dreams," words by Walter Spinney, music by Conrad Sterling. It is published in four keys.—A pretty barcarolle of a somewhat ordinary type is "My Own Sweet Love," words by E. Oxenford, music by Ed. Heinrich; it is written for a tenor voice.—Two cleverly-written songs, music by Charlton T. Speer, are "Fond Memories," the simple words by the composer, and "The King's Cavalier," words by Claxson Bellamy; both these songs are published in two keys.—A very fair specimen of its much-admired school is "Gavotte in G," for the pianoforte, by Henry Hudson. There is much quaint originality in "The Goblin's Festival," a "dance measure" for the pianoforte by Robert Munro.—"The Lawn Tennis Schottische," by Walter E. Allen, is tuneful and inspiring, and "Ce Que J'Aime" Valse, by Penelope Meredith, is danceable and Queues.

MESSRS. OSBORN AND TUCKWOOD.—Full of tender pathos is "Queenie," written and composed by Michael Watson, published in three keys; it is one of the sweetest songs that this popular composer has ever written.—"The Silent March," by the same poet and composer, is a highly dramatic and effective narrative song.—As its name would lead us to suppose, "Beyond the Gates" is a devotional song of a very interesting type, the words by Lindsay Lennox, the music by Ciro Pinsuti; it is published in C and in D.—Cheerful and melodious is "My Queen of Hearts," for a baritone of limited compass, words and music by Edward Harper.—Book I. of "The Vesper Voluntaries," for organ, harmonium, or American organ, contains sixteen original voluntaries by Nicholas Heins; they will be appreciated by players who are not equal to difficulties or complications.—Showy and not difficult, "March of the Minstrels," by Frederic A. Dunster, will find many admirers in the drawing-room and schoolroom.

NOTE.—In our Review (May 24) of "Home Recollections" (Cramer and Co.) the composer's name is given as "Moule." It should be Mr. James J. Monk.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS

WITH a view of strengthening their exhibitions in the department of Art in which they were weakest, the members of this ancient Society have lately added the names of several figure painters to the list of Associates. The two latest recruits will probably do good service eventually, but on the present occasion their contributions are not important. Mr. Albert Moore sends only two graceful and delicately-wrought single figures of miniature size, both of which he has produced on a larger scale in his picture at the Academy. The only work by Mr. J. H. Henshall, "Thoughts"—apparently a portrait—represents a young girl perched on a tall library stool, with a book in her hands. It is not entirely free from crudities of manner, but it is ably executed, and there is something in it, not easily to be defined, that indicates the painter's capacity for better work. Mr. W. J. Wainwright, who first appeared here last year, sends a picture, "His Model," remarkable alike for its eccentric mode of treatment and the forcible and effective manner in which it is painted. It looks like a scene reflected in a convex mirror, the foreground objects being on a very much larger scale than those only a little more distant. The only face to be seen—that of a girl, whom an artist of the last century, with his back to the spectator, is admitting to his studio—is uninteresting. Every part of the work is, however, handled with extraordinary skill, in a manner showing the influence of foreign study. Nothing could well be more realistic than the rendering of the man's embroidered coat, and of the numerous still-life objects about him.

Mr. Henry Wallis's picture of Antonio and Bassanio bargaining with Shylock is one of the best of many illustrating *The Merchant of Venice* that he has produced. More distinct characterisation in the figures and more intensity of expression would have rendered the work more dramatically effective, but the grouping is excellent, and the disposition of the rich and brilliant local tints most artistic. The subordinate figures and the picturesque buildings in the background glowing in the light of the mid-day sun, are admirably introduced, and by their truth of local colour add greatly to the verisimilitude of the scene. Sir John Gilbert's romantic landscape, with two small figures, "Timon and Apemantus," is more English than Greek in character, but it is distinguished by subdued splendour of colour, and the masterly breadth of style seldom absent from his work. Mr. Carl Haag's experience of Oriental life has enabled him to invest his scene of Biblical history, "Eliezer Returning from his Mission," with an air of reality. The costume of Rebekah is perhaps a little too gaudy, but the camel on which she is seated and the man who is leading it across the desert are treated in a large and simple style. In a quaint picture illustrating a German legend, "The Captive Princess," by Mr. H. S. Marks, the forlorn maiden seated in a forest is less interesting than the malignant pelicans who closely guard her. These and the lady's faithful Boatbill are full of character, and drawn with almost unsurpassable skill. Form, texture, and varied hue are admirably rendered in Mr. Alma Tadema's small drawing, "A Street Altar," but no especial grace of movement is evolved in the action of the Roman girl who has mounted a step to decorate a shrine with garlands.

Mr. E. A. Waterlow, who is seen to greater advantage than on any former occasion, sends a fresh and vigorously-painted sea-

coast scene, "A Ramble on the Cliffs," with a group of children in the foreground; and a still better work—more luminous in tone, and more completely harmonious—representing the dilapidated old stone "Post Office at Tintagel." Mr. J. Parker's Breton street scene, "The Belle of Landerneau," is accurate in detail, and finished with great care and completeness, but it fails to convey a sense of reality; everything is impossibly neat and clean, and the figures are affected in gesture and movement. In a large drawing of "The Corn Market, Abbeville," Mr. S. J. Hodson has depicted the dilapidated old timber-framed houses and the Cathedral towering above them, with a keen sense of their picturesque beauty; the numerous figures that animate the scene are skillfully introduced, and the whole is in excellent keeping. Miss Clara Montalba's "A November Day, Middleburgh," is a very charming study, strikingly true in local character, and full of suffused light; and her view of the same town under a different atmospheric influence is scarcely, if at all, inferior to it. In his large picture of "Hyde Park Corner, Looking West," Mr. Herbert Marshall has realised the aspect of the familiar scene under a transient effect of light with surprising skill. The fog-laden atmosphere that obscures all but the foreground, the setting sun breaking through the clouds, and its vivid reflection in the sloppy road are most truthfully rendered. Mr. G. A. Fripp sends a large drawing of "The West Coast of the Island of Sark," remarkable for its purity of tone, and for the accuracy with which the varied modulations of form and colour in the long line of cliff are rendered. Mr. A. Goodwin has a placid river scene of great beauty, "Silence;" and a large and impressive drawing representing the squalid outskirts of a manufacturing town, with the setting sun seen through the medium of smoke and fog. The collection includes good landscapes in their accustomed styles by Mr. F. Danby, Mr. A. W. Hunt, Mr. A. D. Fripp, and Mr. T. J. Watson; and excellent sea pictures by Mr. F. Powell and Mr. H. Moore.



SEEKERS after good literature have long been acquainted with the writings of Mr. John Burroughs, and the dainty little reprints of his books by Mr. David Douglas, of Edinburgh, have put Mr. Burroughs' work within everybody's reach. A more charming writer it would be difficult to name either here or in America. Individual as his style is, echoes lurk in it here and there, and the reader is reminded now of Emerson, then of Thoreau, and again of Mr. Richard Jefferies. Five of Mr. Douglas's pretty volumes are before us—"Wake-Robin," "Locusts and Wild Honey," "Pepacton," "Birds and Poets," and "Winter Sunshine." The chapter in the last-named work on "The Exhilarations of the Road" is delightful; it is a paean to pedestrianism, and no one can fully enjoy it who is not himself a sturdy and observant walker. Mr. Burroughs is very kind to the English. In the chapter describing his visit to this country we have not found a harsh expression or an illiberal judgment, and there is much that is almost too kindly. The chapter on Emerson, in "Birds and Poets," is full of good things well said; that on Walt Whitman is admirable in manner, though as criticism it is somewhat half-strung. Mr. Burroughs' conclusions about Whitman will not be accepted in this country, at any rate, without much questioning. Indeed, we like Mr. Burroughs best when he is writing on the subjects he has made his own—Nature in her many moods, animals, insects, birds, flowers, and trees.

Mr. Thomas Hughes believes that "every year it becomes more clear that the openings in England for young men in our upper and middle classes are quite insufficient," and he thinks the best thing that young men can do is to emigrate to new countries, and there come in contact with the hard realities of life. What Mr. Hughes has himself done at Rugby, Tennessee, is well known. In "Gone to Texas: Letters from Our Boys" (Macmillan and Co.) he now invites attention to that State as a suitable place of emigration for young Englishmen. "G. T. T.," said a pessimist friend when he heard that one of Mr. Hughes's nephews was about to emigrate, "stands for 'Gone to Texas.'" When we want to say very shortly that it's all up with a fellow, we just say, "G. T. T.," just as you'd say, "Gone to the devil or the dogs." But Mr. Hughes tries to show that going to Texas is no such desperate thing. So he has taken from the letters of his three young nephews a series of extracts describing their early struggles, and has tacked them together, with a necessary note of explanation here and there. Mr. Hughes's nephews are just such young men as would have delighted Charles Kingsley. No work seems too hard for them, no food too rough, and no disasters too serious. Their letters are full of heartiness and health; and from the life of English public-school boys they turned with ease to the pursuits of cattle-driving, sheep-shearing, and house-building. Needless to say, such energetic young men have succeeded.

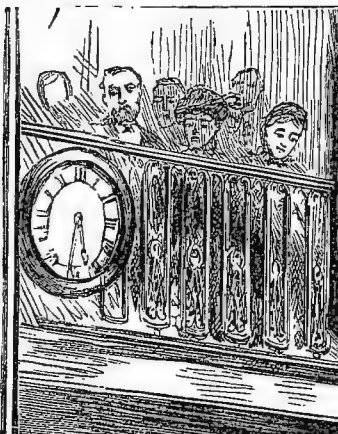
Mr. J. E. H. Gordon's "Practical Treatise on Electric Lighting" (Sampson Low and Co.) is a book which appeals to practical electricians and men of science rather than to the general public. It is an exhaustive treatise on the whole subject, dealing with the conversion of electric currents into heat, the relation of electrical units to each other, &c., and passing on to a description of the different kinds of lamps and dynamo machines at present in use. Mr. Gordon is a man of great practical experience, and it is interesting to find him repeating now the opinion he expressed in 1881, that "the day of universal electric lighting is not even in the near future, but in the immediate future."

It is pleasant to read such a book as that on "Billiards," by William Cook, Champion (Burroughes and Watts), so complete is the author's mastery of his subject, and so lucidly are his ideas placed before the reader. This book is no doubt the most authoritative treatise on the game of billiards yet published. It is intended to assist novices who are unable to have lessons from a good master; and from the simplest directions as to the holding of the cue and forming the bridge, it passes to the most complicated strokes. Chapters are devoted to certain strokes, such as the spot-stroke, the push-stroke, middle-pocket hazards, &c.; and the volume is illustrated with an excellent series of diagrams, and several good photographs showing the proper position for different strokes. "To and Fro; or, Views from Sea and Land" (Elliott Stock), is the name Mr. William Sime has chosen for a series of papers contributed by him to the pages of the *St. James's Gazette*, and now collected in volume form. It is natural that a writer should wish to rescue from the oblivion of the newspaper file essays on which he has presumably spent some time and trouble; it is equally natural that volumes of this sort should not take rank among the most attractive. The first papers in the book—those on places in the Mediterranean—are the best. Mr. Sime is observant, and he has a graphic pen.—"Biographies of Celebrities for the People" (J. and R. Maxwell), edited by Frank Banfield, is a well executed attempt to supply the public with cheap and trustworthy biographies of eminent contemporaries. Mr. Banfield's biographies are brief, but they give all the essential facts, and where criticism is introduced it is discriminating and elucidatory.

The existence of various guides to literary beginners show that there are numbers of amateurs trying to make their way into the ranks of literary people. "Literary Work: Its Ins and Outs," by "A Publisher's Reader" (J. Egerton, 130, Fleet Street), is one of



LONDON AND WESTMINSTER IN 1584
FROM ANCIENT AUTHORITIES



1. The Baroness Burdett Coutts Presenting the Prizes.—2. "The Marriage Among the Flowers."—3. Toy Symphony.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AT THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, BATTERSEA RISE



LONDON AS SEEN FROM A BALLOON

KEY-BLOCK TO THE LARGE PLATE ISSUED WITH THIS NUMBER

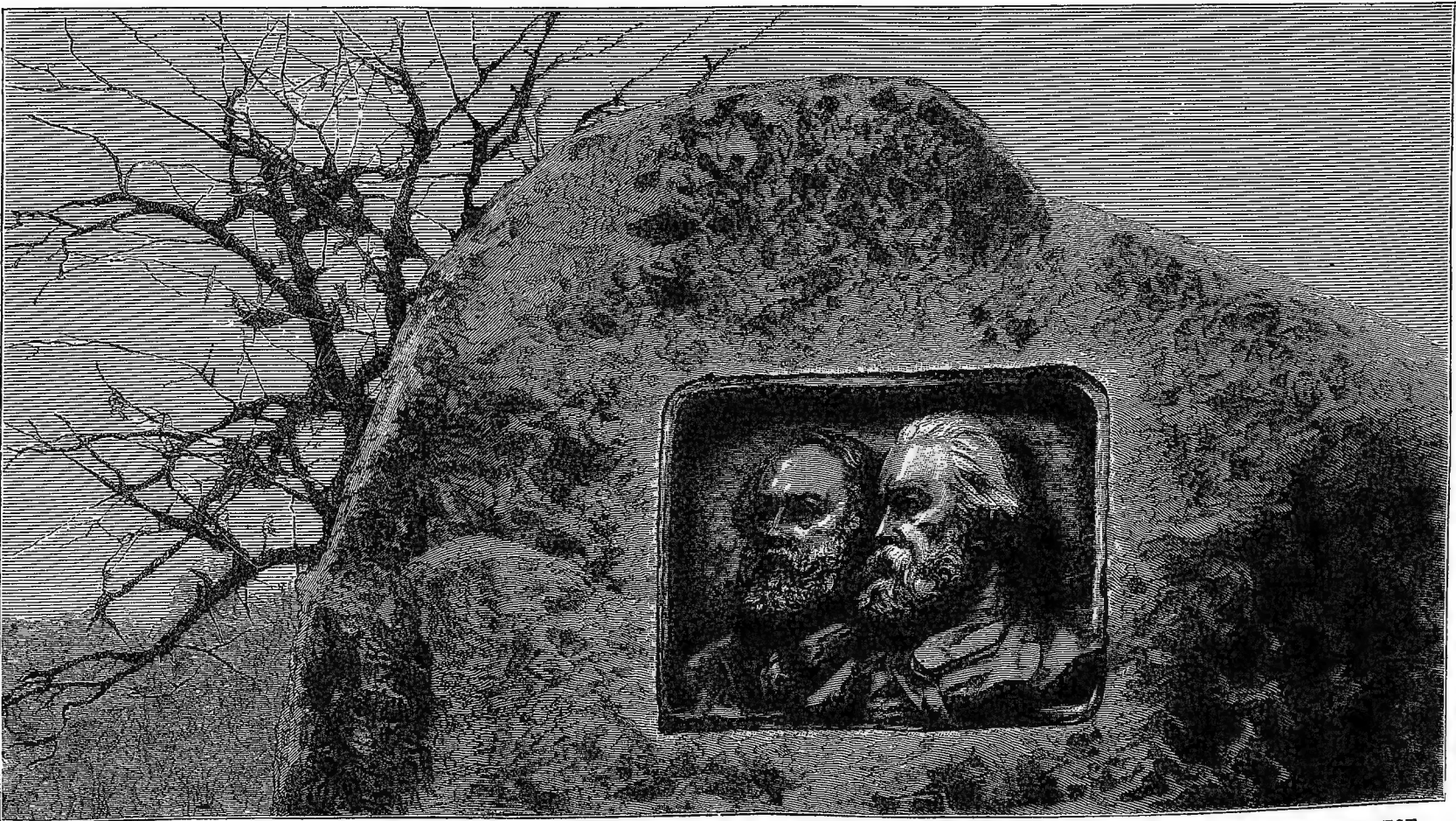
The letters refer to places, districts, rivers, streets, and large groups of buildings. The figures refer to individual buildings, such as public offices, churches, chapels, railway stations, hospitals, bridges, institutions, &c.; also to docks, parks, &c. The figures are arranged so as to begin with Westminster, then to pass over to Lambeth and Southwark, returning across the Thames to the Strand, Fleet Street, and the City. Both letters and figures begin at the west, and conclude in the extreme east.

- AA. Westminster
- B. The Houses of Parliament
- C. The Government Offices
- DD. Whitehall
- EE. The Thames
- F. Thames Embankment
- G. Lambeth
- H. Southwark
- I. The Strand
- K. Fleet Street
- L. The City
- M. The East End
- N. Greenwich
- O. Blackwall
- P. Woolwich
- Q. Cross Ness (the Sewage Outfall Works)
- 1. Westminster Abbey
- 2. The Chapter House of Westminster Abbey (the First English House of Commons)
- 3. St. Margaret's Church
- 4. The Deanery
- 5. Ashburnham House
- 6. The Ancient Jewel House
- 7. Schoolroom of Westminster School
- 8. Westminster School
- 9. Great Dean's Yard

- 10. Jerusalem Chamber
- 11. Statue of Lord Beaconsfield
- 12. Westminster Guildhall
- 13. Westminster Hospital
- 14. Westminster Crimean Memorial Column
- 15. Her Majesty's Stationery Office
- 16. The Royal Aquarium
- 17. The Royal Institute of Civil Engineers
- 18. Westminster Hall
- 19. House of Commons
- 20. House of Lords
- 21. St. Stephen's, or the Clock Tower
- 22. The Victoria Tower
- 23. St. Stephen's Recreation Ground
- 24. Westminster Bridge
- 25. St. Stephen's Club
- 26. Site of the National Opera House
- 27. Montague House, Residence of the Duke of Buccleuch
- 28. St. James's Park
- 29. The Chapel Royal, Whitehall (formerly the Banqueting House)
- 30. Scotland Yard, Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police
- 31. Horse Guards
- 32. The Treasury

- 33. Downing Street
- 34. The Home Office
- 35. The Foreign Office
- 36. The India Office
- 37. Hotel Metropole
- 38. The Avenue Theatre
- 39. Charing Cross Railway Station
- 40. Charing Cross Bridge
- 41. Cleopatra's Needle
- 42. Waterloo Bridge
- SOUTH BANK OF THE THAMES
- 43 and 44. Shot Towers
- 45. South Western Railway Terminus
- 46. Astley's Royal Amphitheatre
- 47. St. Thomas's Hospital
- 48. Lambeth Palace
- 49. Christ Church (Congregational) and "Lincoln" Memorial Tower
- 50. "Bedlam" (Asylum for the Insane)
- 51. St. George's R. C. Cathedral
- 52. The Blind School
- 53. The Obelisk
- 54. St. Saviour's Church
- 55. London and South-Eastern Terminus
- 56. Guy's Hospital
- 57. Southwark Park

- NORTH BANK OF THE THAMES
- 58. Somerset House
- 59. The New Law Courts
- 60. The Record Office
- 61. The Temple
- 62. The City of London School
- 63. Blackfriars' Bridge
- 64. St. Bride's Church
- 65. Blackfriars Metropolitan Railway Station
- 66. St. Paul's Cathedral
- 67. Bow Church
- 68. Guildhall
- 69. Royal Exchange
- 70. Southwark Bridge
- 71. Cannon Street Railway Station
- 72. The Monument
- 73. The Tower of London
- 74. St. Katherine's Docks
- 75. London Docks
- 76. Commercial Docks
- 77. Millwall Docks
- 78. West India Docks
- 79. East India Docks
- 80. Victoria and Albert Docks



MEMORIAL TO THE FRENCH ARTISTS, THEODORE ROUSSEAU AND JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET, FONTAINEBLEAU FOREST

the latest of these guides, and what it lacks in practical hints and information is made up for by copious anecdotes and plenty of chatty narrative.

Miss Sarah Tytler's "Marie Antoinette: The Woman and the Queen" (Marcus Ward and Co.)—the latest addition to the "New Plutarch" Series—is well-compiled and readable. Miss Tytler never rises to any high strain of eloquence or pathos; but her story moves easily, and the facts are well grouped.

Two lectures on "Shetland and the Shetlanders" (Kirkwall: W. Pearce and Son), delivered by Mr. Sheriff Rampini before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh, have been republished. Mr. Rampini traces the history of the islands from the earliest days to the present time, and looks forward with confidence to their future prosperity. His account of the Shetland superstitions is of much interest; so too is his account of the recent development of the fishing industry following on the introduction of decked boats.



IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION, in an appeal by the Southwark School Board, it was decided on Tuesday that a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance at school of a young girl over twelve, able to read and write well, was constituted by the fact that her earnings were absolutely necessary to her family. While she was absent from school her father, through no fault of his own, was out of work, and the wages she received as nursemaid she gave to her mother, who without them could not have fed the other children.

MRS. WELDON conducted her own case in an action for libel tried this week at Nisi Prius, and brought by her against the London correspondent of the *Paris Figaro*, as the writer of an article in that journal, reflecting on her behaviour to M. Gounod at the Birmingham Musical Festival, where his *Redemption* was being performed, and on her career and character generally. Among the defendant's pleas was one of justification; but he neither appeared in the witness-box nor called any witnesses. Mrs. Weldon claimed 5,000*l.* damages; the jury gave her 500*l.*

THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION have affirmed, on appeal, the conviction of and fine imposed by the Justices of Truro on a captain of the Salvation Army for persisting in playing a concertina in the streets of that town in contravention of a bye-law of the borough making it an offence to play or sing publicly after an order to desist.



WITHOUT being altogether a new departure, Mr. James Payn's "The Canon's Ward" (3 vols.: Chatto and Windus) does not belong to the order of fiction with which its author's name is chiefly identified. It is none the worse for this, however, and in some important respects the better. Except at the close, there is no incident that can be called sensational, and the one exception is indicated instead of being described, in such a manner as to lose nothing of its own dramatic suggestiveness, while at the same time avoiding what might otherwise have been a jarring note in the general nature of the story. Mr. Payn has small pity for a villain, and no sympathy with the too customary process of proving that wickedness is not so much a fault as a misfortune; but in the present case he gives his scoundrel (and the most odious of scoundrels Mr. John Adair turns out to be) the most delicately finished of domestic interiors for the scene of his machinations. The Canon himself, his maiden sister, and his college friend are delightful portraits, one and all, and Mr. Payn has happily subdued his proverbial high spirits to a tone of easy and quiet humour such as we have not hitherto been disposed to expect from him. There is a flavour of the Combination Room, as well as of the May Term, over his Cambridge pictures, and it is with appropriate regret that we are made to leave Trinity for London. Then there are a quaint pair of children, a boy and a girl, for whom Mr. Payn inspires his readers with no small share of his own obvious affection. Under all these conditions, it will not be easy for the uninitiated to imagine how one of the most charming of heroines—all the more loveable for her many faults and errors—contrives twice to marry a man whom she learns to hate, and to be twice a widow before she settles down happily. Few authors are capable of telling an interesting story about interesting people with such successful straightforwardness as Mr. Payn has told the story of "The Canon's Ward."

Adeline Sergeant, in "An Open Foe" (3 vols.: Bentley and Son), has certainly not been afraid of the charge of improbability. Indeed, the improbabilities, whether of character or of situation, amount in some points to downright impossibility. The author has therefore overcome no ordinary difficulties in maintaining the story at a high level of interest, and in keeping its characters entirely removed from that shadowy condition into which the general nature of the romance tends to throw them. This human and dramatic interest saves the novel from being a mere successful *tour de force*. It certainly is the latter, not only for the reason already given, but also on account of the extraordinary complication of the plot, which could not possibly be intelligibly condensed within reasonable dimensions, even were that needful. That it is unnecessarily complex we are far from saying—an elaborate plot, giving rise to all manner of unexpected situations and relations, is the very motive of the novel, which is thus a monument of ingenuity. Nevertheless the chief success of the work lies in the clear distinction of the characters one from another, even under the most confusing circumstances, so that "An Open Foe" remains as easy to read as it is difficult to describe—which is saying a great deal. Unlikelihood reaches its climax in the Russian part of the story, where the Czar himself acts as *deus ex machina*. But even this is well managed, and even while the situation becomes melodramatic in a theatrical sense, the *dramatis personæ* remain men and women. The novel is absolutely without a purpose beyond that of interesting as a story; and in that it certainly succeeds. Among its many improbabilities, its greatest is that a reader, having once got fairly into it, would lay it down unfinished. Perhaps it would have been more agreeable had it been printed in black instead of red ink, but, of course, that must be a matter of opinion.

There is less than the usual amount of the sporting element in Mr. Hawley Smart's book of tales, "Salvage" (1 vol.: Chapman and Hall).—The author has been well advised in beginning with "My Grandfather's Codicil," and ending with "The Spectre Signal." The result of this is to begin with a good impression and to leave off with a pleasant flavour, for all that comes between is little better than trivial padding. However, these two are really fresh and original, and worth reprinting. One borders on the supernatural; the other very decidedly steps beyond the border. What the Psychological Society would have to say to the case of a true dream of the

name of the Derby winner many years before the event, we hardly know—certainly it would be generally regarded as the champion dream of dreams. Yet more distinctly supernatural, and much more striking, is the other story of how the ghost, or, to be more accurate, the wraith, of a living man so far forgot the traditions of his uncomfortable calling as to be of some use to somebody. The last-named tale contains no suggestion of sport, and is well adapted to introduce Mr. Smart to readers who have no fellow-feeling with his ordinary subjects.



THE TURF.—Epsom Summer Meeting began with but poor sport on the opening day, but the Derby anniversary on Wednesday last will be a marked one for ever in the annals of the classic race from the fact that it resulted in a dead heat, which was not run off. Only once during its history of over a century has a similar event occurred, and this was as long ago as the year 1828, when the Duke of Rutland's Cadland won after a dead heat with the Hon. E. Petre's The Colonel. Twice has there been a dead heat for the Oaks, and twice for the St. Leger, and now all the three great classic races are equal in this respect. Once only has there been a dead heat for the Two Thousand, and never for the One Thousand. Wednesday's Derby will also be memorable for the fact that for many days before the race, and till within three days of the race, one owner, Sir John Willoughby, had the two first favourites in Harvester and Queen Adelaide, and the first-named turned out one of the dead-heaters, and the other secured the third place. Harvester thus ran up to his recent form, though on Saturday last he had to be stopped in his work, and started a comparative outsider at 14 to 1. The co-dead-heater, St. Gatien, won the three races he started for last year, but started at 12 to 1, and not a single "prophet" had ventured to give him as the winner. The result, though in one sense sensational, cannot by any means be deemed satisfactory, as the dead heat was not run off, and one of the dead-heaters was looked upon as next door to broken down. The whole business will certainly not redound to the honour or well-being of the Turf. If we treat St. Gatien as the winner, those fond of coincidences may note that out of the last eight occasions an animal whose name began with the letter "S" has won, and that the multitude of supposed sinners who crowd the Downs on the Derby Day have now witnessed the successive victories of two "Saints," St. Blaise being the hero of last year. C. Wood, who rode St. Blaise, was also on the "Saint" of last Wednesday. On public running Queen Adelaide should have beaten the dead-heaters; but she was beaten by two lengths. A dull day, with a cold east wind and plenty of dust, were the meteorological surroundings of the Derby; but the great carnival was thoroughly enjoyed after its kind in all its departments.

CRICKET.—Whatever may be the general result of the visit of the Australians, they have certainly helped already to contribute two remarkable matches to the "Curiosities of Cricket." In the first, between the M.C.C. and our visitors, the former on the first day scored 465, with a wicket still left standing, and on the next morning the total was made up to 481, figures which have seldom been reached before in a single innings in a first-class match. But the most remarkable feature was that three of the batsmen, W. G. Grace, A. G. Steel, and Barnes (not out), all scored over 100 runs. The Australians replied with 184 and 182, and were thus beaten by an innings and 115 runs. Perhaps even more remarkable from certain points of view was the match between the Australians and a "mixed" Midland Eleven at Birmingham. In this the features were the trifling scores and grand bowling on both sides. The Midland Counties made 82 and 26, and the Australians 76 and 33, with the loss of six wickets, only four scores in the four innings reaching double figures, and no less than thirty-six wickets falling for an average of six runs a-piece. In the second innings of the Englishmen Spofforth took seven wickets for less than five runs each, but in the first innings of the Australians Barlow's analysis shows even better, as he clean bowled six of the seven batsmen he dismissed.—The Counties have been very busy in their internecine contests, which have resulted in the victories of Surrey over both Hampshire and Leicestershire, of Lancashire over Derbyshire, of Notts over Middlesex, and of Kent over Hampshire, in which last match Lord Harris in his second innings scored 112 (not out). But referring to big scores, the present week has given us even a "bigger thing," in the match between Yorkshire and Cambridge University, when the famous County put together no less than 539 runs, of which Hall made 116, Bates 133, and Grimshaw 115. The Light Blues scored 114 and 222, and were thus beaten in one innings with 203 runs to spare.—For a "tall" bit of bowling we may note the performance of one W. Jordan, who in a match between Burgoyne and Co. against the Pharmaceutical Society on the Eton and Middlesex ground, bowled 9 overs, of which 7 were "maidens," and clean bowled 6 wickets for 5 runs.

AQUATICS.—The result of the Annual College Races leaves Exeter in the place it held at the head of the river, with Corpus, Magdalen, and Brasenose next in order, with seventeen other crews after them, of which Wadham brought up the rear.—From Australia we hear that Hanlan and Laycock have sculled a match for 1,000*l.* and the Championship of the World, which Hanlan has retained, as might have been expected.—At Eton, Muttelburg has won the School Sculling, beating five other starters.

TRICYCLING.—The best previous professional record of twenty miles in 1 hour 12 min. 55 sec. has been beaten at Leicester by F. Lees, who has done the distance in 1 hour 7 min. 15 sec.

ATHLETICS.—In the annual friendly contest between the Moseley and the Blackheath Harriers, W. George fairly out-Georged himself by winning four events for the former, who gained an easy victory over their opponents.



THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.—The rapid advance of the season in the last fortnight is the leading fact of the period, and coincidentally there extends the belief that the summer may be attended by drought, and so increase the cost and care of keeping live stock. Food for the latter has increased in price, although at present green keep is fairly plentiful. However, there are meadows already which, through not promising a good yield of hay, will be condemned to grazing purposes. In the neighbourhood of Salisbury haymaking was seen in progress last week, but passing on Saturday through the Kentish hop-gardens we found the plants lower down the poles than they usually are towards the end of May. There are few signs of wheat-ears being out during the present calendar month, but the late hot sunshiny time doubtless stimulated earing. Shortness

of straw seems probable in wheat as well as in oats and barley, whilst the beans are blossoming nicely close down to the ground. From abroad the reports of harvest prospects keep favourable. The above conditions are not favourable to the markets, which have, moreover, ample current supplies of wheat and flour. Prices have been weak, but scarcely quotably worse.

SCOTCH FARMING.—The wheat fields promise uncommonly well, and farmers are very hopeful. Unhappily the area under wheat is very small. Barley was rather severely bitten by the cold east wind and night frosts of April and the first week of May, but since then a welcome rainfall on several nights, and bright sunshiny days, have done so much good that on the loamy and medium soils the plant has regained a good colour, and shows a very healthy growth. It is only in exposed situations that it is rather poor. The oat braird was also checked in April, but since then the growth has been satisfactory. Scotland during the past three weeks has had a decidedly heavier rainfall than England, so that the hay crop promises well, particularly where top-dressing has been applied.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE would by now have been almost extinct in England but for the unfortunate outbreak in Kent, whereby over five hundred animals have been affected, and the figures for the whole Kingdom prevented from showing the steady diminution which had been hoped for. Meanwhile, the Cattle Disease Bill has become law, and the Privy Council must be prepared rigidly to prohibit importations from all infected countries.

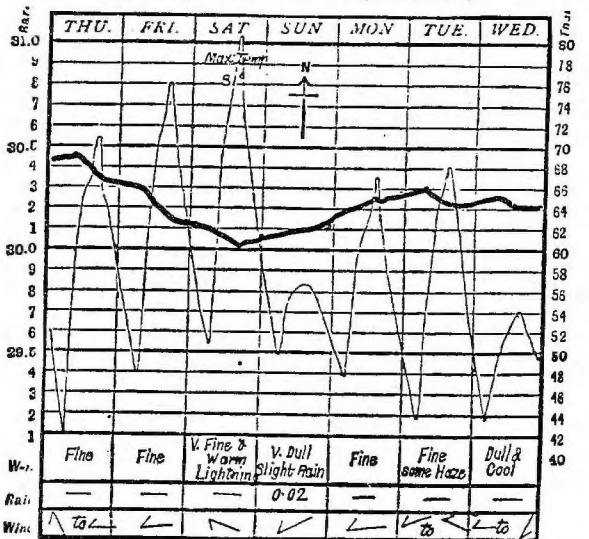
THE MAIDSTONE SHOW, which opens on Whit-Monday, and will remain open for five days, will be distinguished for a good show of cattle, the Sussex, Channel Island, and shorthorn breeds appearing in force, and other races being also represented. As to sheep, we shall be very much surprised if, with Romney Marsh within the county and the Southdowns also near, there is not such a show as will long be remembered with pride in the Home Counties. There are as many as 66 hop entries, and 75 entries of bees; while with 613 entries of poultry, a whole day will be necessary to adequately inspect the lesser branches of the exhibition. The show of agricultural implements is likely to be a good one, and it will derive special interest from the erection of several silos.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS is known to be going on around us; but it needs such reminders as the recent Report on Technical Instruction to reveal to us how great has been the progress even in a single decade. The competition of foreign countries has become very hard to fight, and agricultural education will have in the future to be made far more of a system and a regular training than our fathers ever imagined it being. The apprenticeship of youths to selected farmers is a custom which is now in its veriest infancy; but which bids fair to be a normal occurrence of the year 1900. Nor need we despair of seeing country girls sharing in the advantages of agricultural learning. The dairy should be quite their own department, and the botanical side of farm study is well within their powers. We may also hope to see in connection with Board Schools the acquisition in country parishes of plots of land, on which the boys of farm labourers may do experimental and supervised work. If farm work were made more interesting, as it could be made by intelligent teaching, the unhappy migration of country lads into already over-populated towns might at least in some degree be checked.

MR. CARWARDINE was an agriculturist whose name in the West of England was in the very foremost rank. He was one of the most successful breeders of Hereford cattle, and his herd was not only famous in England, but animals from it were eagerly sought after on American ranches and Australian farms. He was only forty-two years old when he suddenly died on Monday week, at his Leominster house. His magnificent herd will be sold by auction in the autumn.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH ON DAIRY FARMING.—Speaking at the Dairy Conference just held at Gloucester, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was a common topic with farmers that profitable corn-raising was now impossible. Nor were they secure from competition with regard to live stock, the flocks and herds of America and Australia to some extent competing with our own. But farmers had or ought to have a great advantage in being on the spot in possession of so perishable a commodity as milk, and if they did but use all the advantages which science and mechanical improvements gave them, as much as farmers had in America and Normandy in the saving of labour, they might retain the home market, and they might enable the manufacturing districts of England to buy sufficient butter and cheese without making any purchases from abroad.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK FROM MAY 22 TO MAY 28 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The thin line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—Very fine, dry, and, at one time, warm, weather has been experienced during the past week, these conditions being due to an anti-cyclone which has lain over the North Sea and our islands during the greater part of the time. Light or moderate easterly and north-easterly breezes prevailed over England, while fresh or strong southerly and north-easterly winds were experienced in Scotland. During the first part of the week fine clear skies prevailed everywhere, while temperature rose from day to day, till on Saturday (24th inst.) a maximum reading of 81° was registered both in Cambridge and in London. Sharp frost, however, occurred by night on the grass at several of our inland stations. In the course of Saturday night and Sunday (24th and 25th inst.) however, some shallow disturbances passed over England in an easterly direction, bringing with them a considerable amount of cloud and some rain to the southern portions of the kingdom and Ireland, with a sudden decrease in temperature (see diagram). During Saturday night (24th inst.) lightning occurred at our southern stations. On Monday and Tuesday (26th and 27th inst.) fine clear weather again prevailed, and temperature slightly recovered, but these conditions were followed on Wednesday (28th inst.) by a repetition of cloudy and cold weather generally. The barometer was highest (30.46 inches) on Thursday (22nd inst.); lowest (30.01 inches) on Saturday (24th inst.); range, 0.45 inch. Temperature was highest (81°) on Saturday (24th inst.); lowest (42°) on Thursday (22nd inst.); range, 39°. Rain fell on one day (Sunday, 25th inst.), only to the amount of 0.02 inch.

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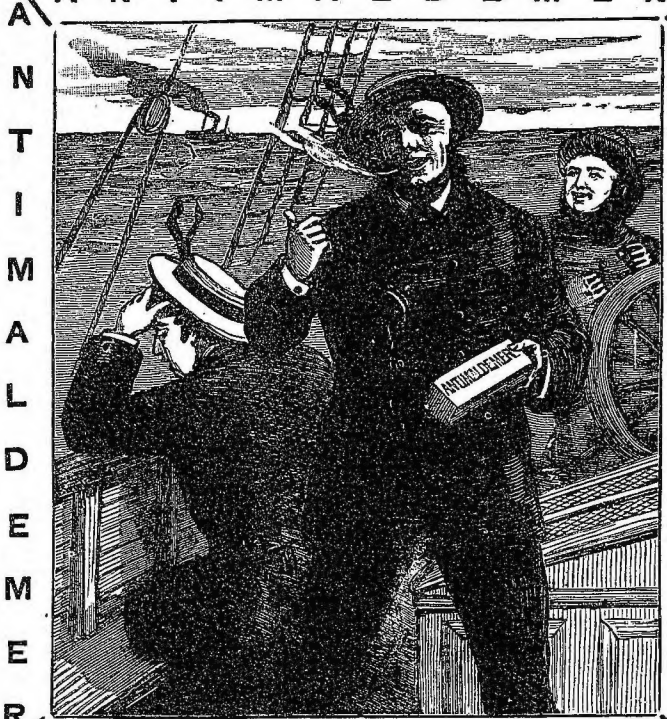
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For the past ten years I have crossed the Atlantic at least three times every year, and I invariably suffered all the manifold horrors of Sea-Sickness. Prior to my last voyage I was recommended to try "ANTI-MAL DE MER," and as I had been so many times disappointed by so-called remedies, I was most agreeably surprised and gratified to find that I accomplished the voyage out without suffering from nausea at all. I then resolved to put "ANTI-MAL DE MER" to a very severe test, in order to see if its name was appropriate; accordingly, during the voyage home last month, I smoked excessively, whereas, formerly, I did not dare indulge in a single "weed," and ate and drank recklessly without any regard to my past experience. Nevertheless, I arrived home without having suffered in the slightest degree, and I shall take good care to sing the praises of "ANTI-MAL DE MER" when next I go on board the "Alaska."

Yours gratefully,
G.A.S.

A N T I M A L D E M E R



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Two rovers on the ocean main
Are here depicted,
One, blithesome, gay, and free from pain,
And one afflicted.

Oh! why can one so reckless be,
And not the other?
One laughs and smokes away at sea,
Not so his brother.

The man who laughs is he who wears
This potent charm—just try it,
Whilst he who writhes and groans and swears
Forgot, ere setting sail, to buy it.

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BEFORE USE AFTER USE

Dear Sir,—My hair is weak and falling off, and I have been advised by a friend who has been very much benefited by the use of your Eau Lodois and Pomade Trichophile, to write to you and procure the remedy for myself. I shall be much obliged by your forwarding to my address one small bottle of the Eau, and also one small pot of the Pomade Trichophile, as I have a small bald patch. P.O.O. please and enclosed for 1s. 6d. After giving your valuable remedy a fair trial, I shall endeavour to call upon you myself.—Yours truly,

Worthing, April 26, 1884.
K. H.
Mrs. H. will thank Mons. Lodois to send her another small bottle of Eau Lodois, for which P.O.O. for 6s. is enclosed. Mrs. H. has used one small bottle, and is told by friends that small hairs are distinctly visible on the bare patch at the top of her head; but the old hair still continues to fall off. What does Mons. Lodois recommend for stopping that? Mrs. H. will be glad of any suggestion, as her hair is very thin and weak.



BEFORE USE AFTER USE

Dear Sir,—I send you three large bottles Eau Lodois, for which cheque enclosed. I may mention that all my patients' heads are progressing favourably, thanks to your invention. Yours sincerely,
J. GILLESPIE,
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Dear Sir,—On receipt of this please send to Messrs. Henry King and Co., Cornhill, the following articles.
My hair is growing fast on the top of my head, and will soon, I hope, be thick and strong. I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully,
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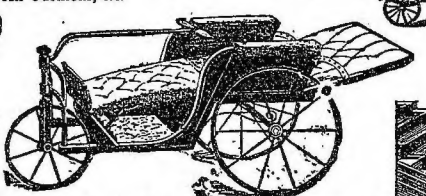
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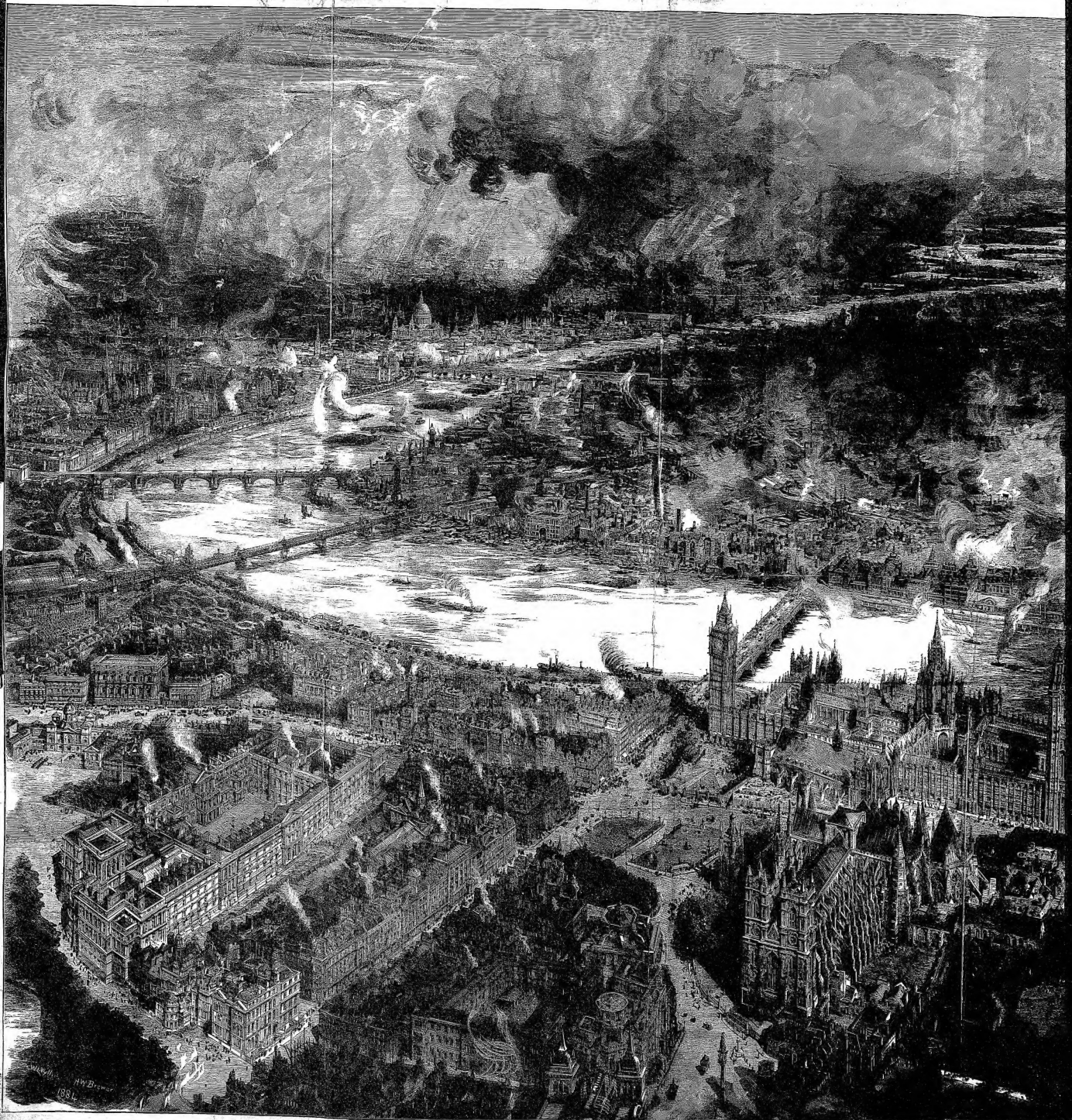
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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LONDON AS SEEN FROM A BALLOON.

DRAWN BY W. L. WYLLIE AND H. W. BREWER